# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,9028.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance..Rupees Fifty Two


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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| For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. | 72 | 0 |
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

XAVIER—May 24th, at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Napoleon Xavier, of a son.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at Noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 810 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

*N. B.*—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

| Up. | May | Down. | May/June |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay ..... | 4 & 18 | Leave Bussrah ..... | 23 6 |
| „ Kurrachee .... | 8 22 | „ Fao ..... | 30 0 |
| „ Guadur ..... | 9 23 | „ Bushire ..... | 2 9 |
| „ Muscat ..... | 12 25 | „ Linga ..... | 28 11 |
| „ B. Abbas .... | 14 28 | „ B. Abbas..... | 30 13 |
| „ Linga ..... | 15 29 | | June |
| | June | „ Muscat ..... | 1 15 |
| „ Bushire ..... | 18 1 | „ Guadur ..... | 3 17 |
| „ Fao ..... | 2 5 | „ Kurrachee .... | 4 20 |
| Arrive Bussrah ..... | 29 3 | Arrive Bombay.... | 9 23 |

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 699 tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon.

*N.B.*—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay ..... | 15 | Leave Calcutta ..... | 16 |
| „ Carwar ..... | 16 | „ Bimlipatam ..... | 18 |
| „ Cochin ..... | 19 | „ Vizagapatam .... | 18 |
| „ Tuticorin ..... | 20 | „ Coconada ..... | 19 |
| „ Colombo..... | 20 | „ Madras ..... | 23 |
| „ Galle ..... | 21 | „ Pondicherry ..... | |
| „ Negapatam ..... | 24 | „ Negapatam ..... | 24 |
| „ Pondicherry ..... | 25 | „ Galle ..... | |
| „ Madras..... | 27 | „ Colombo ..... | 27 |
| „ Coconada..... | 29 | „ Tuticorin..... | 28 |
| „ Vizagapatam ..... | 30 | „ Cochin..... | 2 |
| „ Bimlipatam ..... | 30 | „ Carwar..... | 3 |
| Arrive Calcutta ..... | 3 | Arrive Bombay .... | 4 |

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 880 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander Lewis, will sail for Carwar, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 16th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 16th, and transfer to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Negapatam on the 24th.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

*(With despatch).*

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 23rd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

BANK OF INDIA, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BANK OF INDIA will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24 Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I. To lay before the Meeting the Liquidators' account, showing their acts, dealings, and the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the preceding year.

II. To ask the Meeting to elect Members to fill vacancies now existing in the Consulting Committee of Shareholders elected at the General Meeting held on the 2nd day of July 1866.

JOHN A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROJI, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 12th May 1868.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery-stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Cargesmoderate. Terms cash in advance.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER & M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

FRESH MONSOON SUPPLIES.—C. A FURDOONJEE begs to acquaint his kind Constituents that he has just received from England fresh CONSIGNMENTS of fresh ALLMAN'S STORES, and WINES, BEER, & PORTER of superior quality. He begs his up-country Constituents to send their Orders for Monsoon Supply at an early date, as the Season will be closed sooner. He has also prepared every variety of fresh Indian Condiments, particularly made for the Gentry and Nobility of England. Orders for the same will be executed with care and promptness.

COWASJEE ARDASEER FURDOONJEE.

Hummum, Street, 18th May 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of JOHN GORDON, European Inhabitant.

UPON reading the Petition of the abovenamed Trader, and hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the said Trader, I do order that the said Trader be discharged under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless any good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of June next, in my Chambers, at 3 P.M.; and further, that this Order be advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Jami-Jamshed*, and the *Bombay umm achar*.—Dated this 20th day of May 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

## WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED, eighty tons of good CLEAN TALLOW, deliverable at the Company's Stores, Byculla, a the rate of from 6 to 8 tons monthly. First delivery to take place during the first week in June next.

Sealed Tenders, with samples, will be received at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on the 25th of May, current.

The Stores Office, Byculla.

## NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE AND Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, Abyssinia.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD AND SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers.

"Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2 Apollo Street. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

Terms of Agreement with the Ice Committee.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

Out-Station Orders.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

Credit Accounts.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

Shipping in the Harbour.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

Hours of Delivery.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

Form of Address.—All communications should be addressed to "The Manager, Government Ice House," No 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PUSSOO JAIRAZ, KHATOW PURSHOTUM, and JEWRAZ RAMDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay as Merchants under the names and styles of JAITHA JAIRAZ, PUSSOO JAIRAZ, KHATOW PURSHOTUM and JEWRAZ RAMDASS & COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Creditors on the above Estate are hereby informed that a DIVIDEND on admitted Claims, at the rate of (3) three per cent, will be paid to them personally, or to their Attorneys, on and after THURSDAY the 14th instant, at the Office of the Trustees, No. 6 Rampart Row. Production of Vouchers in support of Claims is necessary.

RAMCHUNDRA MADHADEVA,
Manager for the Trustees.

Bombay, 8th May 1868.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.—In compliance with a Requisition made in writing, and dated the 31st day of March last, signed by the required number of SHAREHOLDERS holding the required number of Shares, as provided for by Section 46 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which has been submitted to the Directors of the Company requesting them to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS to consider the acts of the Directors relative to the late Secretaries and Mr. Schiller, and to decide as to the legality of the action at law now being proceeded with against those Gentlemen, and also to consider such other matters as may be brought before them and in accordance with the opinion of the Advocate General taken upon the question, as to the length of time that should be allowed in the notice convening the Meeting, and which opinion is as follows:—

"As I read the 48th Section, the word 'convene' must "be taken as equivalent to give notice of and consequently "a Meeting need not actually be held within 21 days from "the date of the requisition, the time named in the notice "should be reasonable, and considering that the object of "fixing that time at three months would be to give every "registered Shareholder an opportunity of recording his "vote on a matter of vital importance, I think three "months would not be an unreasonable time, it would give "the opportunity of communicating with absent Share-"holders and obtaining their proxies."

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, for the purposes stated in the above Requisition.

By order of the Directors,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.

Calcutta, 17th April, 1868, No. 6, Bankshall Street

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
23, APOLLO STREET.
*(Opposite the Secretariate.)*

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

*Medicine* Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

## MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, in reminding their OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS of the near approach of the Monsoon season request attention to their advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to explain, that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions, in which;—in the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery; and in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering packing and other expenses) accompanies the order: Enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS,
On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent;
on sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT.

which is kept replete with the freshest Stores—

HAM, BACON, CHEESE,
COCOA, PATES, FRUITS,
PRESERVED FISH,
PRESERVED MEATS,
PRESERVED SOUPS,
INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS,
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER STORES,

are received by

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,

an arrangement by which (their extensive business enabling them to carry it out thoroughly) they can confidently

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

DELICACIES RECENTLY RECEIVED.

GERMAN ASPARAGUS,
of the usual delicious quality and flavour.
HAMBRO' BEEF,
the finest preserved beef in the world.
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK,
unadulterated, pure and cheaper than native mil.
PRESERVED BUTTER,
really good.
COLLARED OX TONGUES,
A delicious and handsome side dish.
FRESH TURBOT,
Very fine
TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
&c., &c., &c.,

SPIRITS JUST LANDED.

| | Cash. Rs. | Credit. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| BRANDY, Treacher's Heart Labelled..... | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| „ Hennessey's ..... | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| „ Martell's ..... | 25 0 | 28 0 |
| GIN, Sroaine and Boord's ..... | 17 8 | 20 0 |
| GENEVA, (Synarco)..... | 21 0 | 24 0 |
| RUM, Reynold Jamaica..... | 18 0 | 21 0 |
| WHISKY, Irish (Kinahan's) L.L..... | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| „ Scotch (Crabbie's)..... | 18 0 | 20 0 |

WINES.

BURGUNDY, CLARETS, HOCKS, MADEIRA, PORTS, SAUTERN'S, SHERRIES, &c. &c.

Champagnes and Gree Wines expected shortly, orders can be registered.

LIQUEURS

of every description as usual.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED), BOMBAY AND POONA.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard on MONDAY the 1st June and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope old, (Europe and Coir), Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron Old, Copper old, Brass old, Cases Casks, Tins, &c. &c. Terms of Sale as usual and further particulars apply to the undersigned. GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper,
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A SECOND DISTRIBUTION of 2½ Annas in the Rupee, on the amount of admitted Claims, without Interest, will be payable on and after the 26TH CURRENT at the Office of the Official Liquidators, No. 42, Meadow Street. Vouchers will have to be produced when application is made for payment.

ROWLAND HAMILTON, } Official Liquidators.
N. ARDASEER,

Bombay, 22nd May 1868

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and 5 pounds;—also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Adjourned Annual General Meeting, held on the 12th instant, a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 250 per Share, will be paid to the Shareholders, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after THURSDAY next, the 21st instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th May 1868.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share on both classes of Shares now Rs. 65-7-3 and Rs. 21-13-1 or £6 and £2 paid, making Rs. 87-4-4 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £8 and £4 per Share called up.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding Shares in India upon which Rs. 65-7-3 and 21-13-1 or £6 and £2 per Share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon both classes of Shares (making Rs. 87-4-4 and 43-10-2 or £8 and £4 per Share paid) on or before the 28th May next, at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 28th May, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A Circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs.130-14-7 and Rs. 174-8-9 or £12 and £16 per Share respectively) upon any portion of their Shares, is continued to the Shareholders; and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this office.

HARRY RIVERS, Major Genl., R.E.,
Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 2nd April 1868.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL. (Nesbit Lane, Byculla)—The present Proprietor who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The proprietor hopes that the present management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach, so far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that she promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises and attending to every thing in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

In fine, the proprietor begs to draw attention to the following taken from a large number of testimonials regarding his Hotel.

TESTIMONIALS.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility, and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Francisco.

HUGH ROSE, G.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive.

R. NAPIER, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

R. B. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.

Mr. & Mrs. Lockett are much pleased with the respectability and order that prevails in this Establishment, and which in these respects is not to be equalled by any Hotel in Bombay.

H. LOCKETT, C. S.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

## NOTICES.

TO close a consignment, sent to us on Commission, GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO, Rupees 2-8 per lb., or a 4-lb. tin for Rupees 8.

PAYNE & Co.,
Belattee Bungalow.

Cash Department.

NOTICE.—ESTATE of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., (in Liquidation).—A DIVIDEND, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT., on all admitted and adjusted Claims, is payable on and after the 25th instant, at the Office of the Trustees, No. 1 Meadow Street, between the hours of 11 and 1.

ROWLAND HAMILTON, } Trustees.
HENRY ROGERS,

Claimants are requested to bring their Vouchers in support of their Claims.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICE.—LONDON HOTELL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms.

*Terms*—Cash.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

*To be Ready Shortly,*

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilkhusa* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST SHEET, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS' CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

*Now on View.*

MR. JENSEN'S FINE PORTRAIT
OF
SIR ROBERT NAPIER,
Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian Expedition.

The Portrait is to be engraved.

Proofs .....Rs. 26. Prints .....Rs. 15.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 319 of 1863.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BARONET; The Hon'ble RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY; SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esquire, and AWABAEE, Widow of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, Plaintiffs.

*Versus.*

SOONABAEE, Widow of Jehangeer Sorabjee Patuck; PESTONJEE JEHANGEER PATUCK; HEERABAI, Widow of Dinshaw Sorabjee; RUTTONBAI, Widow of Burjorjee Furdoonjee; DINBAEE, Widow of Jehangeer Cursetjee, and DOSSIBAEE, Widow of Khaikhusroo Framjee, Defendants.

Pursuant to a Decretal Order made in this cause, and bearing date the 21st day of July 1865, the following PROPERTY will be sold in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of June 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his Office, in the Court House:—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Baronet; the Honourable RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esquire; AWABAEE, Widow of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet; SOONABAEE, Widow of Jehangheer Sorabjee Patuck; PESTONJEE JEHANGEER PATUCK, deceased; HEERABAI, Widow of Dinshaw Sorabjee; RUTTONBAI, Widow of Burjorjee Furdoonjee; DINBAEE, Widow of Jehangeer Cursetjee; and DOSSIBAEE, Widow of Khaikhusroo Framjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage tenement, or dwelling-house thereon standing, with the appurtenance, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, on the west side of Bazaar Gate Street, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fourteen square yards, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 402 and 403, and of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 19, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewalla, on or towards the south by the house of Nanjee Pestonjee Khanbatta, on or towards the east by the Bazaar Gate Street, and on or towards the west by the house of Nanjee Sadgar Banis, and which premises are situate in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and are now in the occupation of Soonabaee, Widow of the late Jehangeer Sorabjee Patuck, deceased, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Jehangeer Sorabjee Patuck, deceased, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner; at the Office of Messrs. HEIR, PERSOOT, and WINTER, Attorneys for the plaintiffs, Meadow Street; at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILS, Attorneys for the defendants RUTTONBAI, Widow, and HEERABAI, Widow, Graham's Building, Parsee Bazaar Street; at the Office of Mr. HURRELL, Attorney for the defendants DINBAEE and DOSSIBAEE, Rampart Row; and at the Office of Mr. THACKER, Attorney for the defendant SOONABAEE, Rampart Row.—Dated this 17th of April 1868. C. E. FOX, Commissioner.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SPECIAL RESOLUTION of SHAREHOLDERS, passed at the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING held on THURSDAY, the 7th May, at the Offices of the Company, having been found to be insufficient, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held on WEDNESDAY the 3rd June, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution:—

That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to re-issue at par so many of the Shares which have been forfeited for the benefit of the Company as may be necessary to pay the debts and provide for the working expenses of the Company, not exceeding in all 55 (fifty-five) Shares, upon the following terms and conditions:—

1st.—That the holders of such Shares shall receive, for a period of four years from the date of the re-issue of such Shares, an annual Dividend of 12 per cent in priority to the Shareholders of the Company (the said Dividend being secured by the income derived from the lease of the Company's Presses), but in the event of the profits of the Company permitting of a larger Dividend than 12 per cent per annum being declared, then the holders of such Shares shall participate in such profits rateably with the other Shareholders of the said Company in lieu of receiving the said preference Dividend of 12 per cent.

2nd. That in the event of the Company being wound up within four years from the date of the re-issue of such Shares, then the holders of such Shares shall be paid the value of their said Shares at par, or have the option of participating in the assets of the said Company rateably with the other Shareholders.

3rd. That the holders of the above Shares shall be entitled to mortgages of the property of the Company for the term of four years, to secure the performance of the foregoing conditions, but at the expiration of the said term of four years the mortgage shall be cancelled, and all the Shares of the said Company shall be held on equal terms and conditions, and also, that Messrs. Framjee Tamooljee and Gungadass Kesordass be elected Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 50 each in the place of Messrs. G. A. Barnett and Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody who retire.

By orders,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
East India Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort, 18th May, 1868.

## NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P.M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER &

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

UNITED VICTORIAS advanced from 1,080 to 1,100; Mazagons from 725 to 735; Bombay Press from 1,700 to 1,750; Manockjee Petit Spinning from 1,700 to 1,750 per share; Elphinstones close at 730; New Do. 150; New Bank of Bombay shares at 9 premium; Old Do. 85; Back Bays 515. Government Securities—Fours 92½: Fives 108½; Fives and a half 113. Market steady.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Subscribed Capital. | Somi Value of sh. | Paid up | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. per sh. | | | |
| 3,140,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 7 | Bank of Bengal | 1780½ per sh. |
| 1,040,000 | 500 | 500 | ---- | Bank of Bombay | 93 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 500 | 375 | ---- | Ditto Ditto New | 9 per ct pm. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 150 | ---- | Bombay Pres. Bank | 102 per share |
| 2,000,0 0 | 200 | 200 | ---- | Bombay Trading & Banking Association | 58 per share |
| 2,000,000 | 100 | 100 | ---- | Brokers Banking Company | 68 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 250 | nil | Central Bank | 3 per share |
| 800,000 | 200 | 200 | 5 | Chartered Bank of India A. & China | 185 per share |
| 800,000 | 200 | 25 | 12½ | China Bank | 5 per share |
| 700,000 | 250 | 250 | | Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China | 270 p ct prem. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 250 | 12 | Comptoir d'Escompte' Paris | Nominal. |
| 1,000,000 | 200 | 500 | 9 | Delhi and London | No quot. |
| 600,000 | 500 | 300 | ---- | Indian Peninsular London & China | 182 per share |
| 3,750,000 | 200 | 1,000 | 9 | Madras Bank | 68 per cent |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 125 | 8 p. ct. | National Bank of India | 128 ex di |
| 500,000 | 250 | 250 | 12 | Oriental Bank | 435 per share |
| | 100 | 200 | ---- | Royal Bank of India | 83 per share |
| | 200 | 250 | ---- | Guzerat Bank | 65 nominal. |

#### FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ---- | 400 | Fo. | 15 | Bengal Credit Mob | 76 per share |
| 1,200,000 | 400 | 120 | ---- | Financial Asso. of India and China | 60 per share |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 5,200 | ---- | Back Bay Reclamation Co. | 515 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 p.s. | Elphinstone Land Co. | 725 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000 | 400 | ---- | New Do. | 145 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 10,000 | 4,100 | ---- | Worli Land Co. | 145 per share |
| 100,000 | 5,000 | 4,100 | ---- | Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co. | 735 per share |
| ---- | 2,000 | 1,300 | 25 p. s. | Port Canning | 1434 |
| 2,180,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | ---- | Colaba Land Co | 1,100 |

#### SHIPPING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 800,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | ---- | Bombay Ship Co | 2,100 pr share |
| 250,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 25 | S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co | 430 per share |
| 300,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | ---- | Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co | 2,275 per share |
| 160,000 | 4,000 | 2,500 | ---- | Prince of W. Ship Co | 1,000 per share |
| 150,000 | 500 | 500 | ---- | Vingas Patent Slip & Foundry Co | 120 per share |
| | 3,000 | 3,000 | 250 | Union Shipping Co. Limited | 100 per share |

#### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 1s. 1·1 15/16d. to 1s. 0d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 Do. do. | 2s. 0 4d. to 1s. 0½d. |
| Do. Documents | 6 Do. do. | 2s. 0 1d. to 2s. 0½d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 982 |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 98½ |
| Do. | 60 Do. do. | 98 |
| China | 60 days' sight | 210 |

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | | 6 per ce |
| Mercantile Bills | | 9 do. |
| Four per cent. Co.'s | 1835-36 | 91½ |
| " " " | 1842-43 | |
| " " " | 1854-55 | |
| Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan | 1856-57 | 108½ |
| Five per cent. Public Works Loan | 1854-55 | 112½ |
| Five and half per cent. | | 113 |
| Municipal 16 per cent. Loan | | 111½ |

BANK OF BENGAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | | 7 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills | | 10 do. |

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns each | Rs. 10-8 |
| Bank of England Notes | " 10-4 |
| Spanish Dollars | " 205 |
| Carolas | " 230 |
| Mexican Dollars | " 220 |
| German Crowns | " 210 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | " 203 |
| Bar Silver | " 15-8 |
| Gold Leaf | " 15-1 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English | " 19-9 |

### DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 25TH MAY.

*Per Candy.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dhollera | Old | | 215 to 218 |
| Dhowrungur | | | |
| Dharwar Sawginned | | | 220 to 225 |
| Oomrawittee | New | | 240 to 245 |
| Akote | | | |
| Broach | | | 248 to 258 |
| Dhollera | | | 255 to 257 |
| Dhowrungur | | | |
| Veravall | | | 225 to 235 |
| Vingoria | | | 228 to 240 |
| Dharwar Sawginned | | | 240 to 252 |
| Ready Sales | | | 2,100 Candies. |
| For delivery | | | 2,375 " |
| Market firm. | | | |

### NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank, on 23rd May 1868.

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital paid up | Rs. 48,41,754 |
| General Treasury Balance | " 26,72,252 |
| Deposits at Head Office | " 1,68,79,126 |
| Deposits at Branches | " 10,50,947 |
| Bank Post Bills outstanding | " 17,832 |
| | Rs. 2,54,61,911 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities and Bullion | Rs. 4,33,695 |
| Credit Account at Do. on do | " 10,95,423 |
| Bills Discounted at do | " 66,37,345 |
| Dead Stock | " 4,65,587 |
| Stamps | " 5,763 |
| Balances with Agents & Correspondents | " 27,67,133 |
| Government Securities | " 17,99,930 |
| Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office | " 105,65,952 |
| Do. do. at Branches | " 16,91,083 |
| | Rs. 2,54,61,911 |

### CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, MAY 19.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported in 4 per cents were of Rs. 10,000 at Rs. 7-10 discount; about Rs. 15,000 at Rs. 7-8, and between 5 and 60,000 Rs. in small lots, at Rs. 7-6 discount. A small piece obtained from Rs. 7-4 to 7-0. 5 per cents of 1856-57 sold at Rs 8-8 and 8-10 premium. There were buyers for 5½ per cents at Rs. 13-6 premium.

Small amounts of 6 per cent Municipal Debentures sold at Rs. 2-9 premium.

The transactions in Bank of Bengal shares were at Rs. 1,781½. Several small lots of National Bank shares were bought for investors, at Rs. 129.

A few shares of Rs 1,000 in the India General Steam Navigation Co. were purchased, for a country order, at Rs. 560 each.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.—A f rced sale of 21 shares, of Rs. 1,300 paid up, took place at Rs. 325 each, and 5 shares of Rs. 1,300 sold at Rs 339 each. The annual meeting of shareholders, which ought to have been held in April, is convened for the 17th July next.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 25.

Parr, Assistant Surgeon, R. A., on leave, from Mahableshwur.
Fleming, Captain, 95th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.
Anderson, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Deolalee.
Pile, Vet. Surgeon, R. A., on duty

DEPARTURES.—MAY 25.

Steers, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Sulkley, Lieutenant, 106th Foot, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Roberts, Captain, R. A., to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Hodgson, Lieutenant Colonel, Paymaster of Pensioners, on leave, to Matheran.
Davey, Surgeon Major, Medical Store, on leave, to Matheran.
Fleming, Captain, 95th Regiment, on leave, to Mhow.
Thacker, Lieutenant Colonel, 21st Regiment N. I., on privilege leave, to Matheran.
LeGeyt, Captain, 2nd Political Assistant Kattywar, on duty, to Kattywar.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—25TH MAY.

| Port. | Cotton. | Seed. |
|---|---|---|
| To London | £2 11s. 0d. | £1 10s. 0d. |
| " Liverpool | £2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. | £0 15s. 0d. |
| By Overland Route | | £70s. 0d. to £7 10 |
| To China | Rs. 6 to 8 per bale. | |
| " Mauritius | Rs. 1½ per bag. | |

ARRIVALS.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 25 | Busheer (s) | Lewis | Calcutta, May 10. |
| | M. S. Elphinstone (s) | Dupuy | Goa, May 21. |
| | Manchester (s) | Teasdale | Porebunder, May 20. |

DEPARTURES.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 23 | Mary Elise | Bewesen | Sourabaya. |
| | Marietta | Gordon | Liverpool. |
| | Shahzanda (s) | Auld | Calcutta. |
| | Slieve Donard | Thompson | Liverpool. |
| | Comorin (s) | Turner | Kurrachee. |
| | Norna (s) | Barlow | Annesley Bay. |
| 25 | M. S. Elphinstone (s) | Dupuy | M. Coast. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Notre Dame Des Vitoires*, Exmelin, to Havre.
Ship *Toussaint*, Cruikshank, to Liverpool.
Ship *Bellingbroke*, Morton, to Liverpool.
Ship *Helen Wallace*, Stanton, to Falmouth.
Ship *Royal Alexandra*, Browning, to Liverpool.
Ship *John Stewart*, Nacoda, to Calcutta.
Ship *John & Mary*, Geary, to Hongkong.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Busheer*, to Calcutta.
Ship *Prince Eugene*, to Calcutta.

### POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| May | 29 | September | 18 |
| June | 12 | October | 2 |
| " | 26 | " | 16 |
| July | 10 | " | 30 |
| " | 24 | November | 13 |
| August | 7 | " | 27 |
| " | 21 | December | 11 |
| September | 4 | " | 25 |

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| June | 12 | October | 2 |
| July | 10 | " | 30 |
| August | 7 | November | 27 |
| September | 4 | December | 25 |

Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope Mails are forwarded with Australian Mails to Galle.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


MRS. ——— would be glad to ACCOMPANY a LADY, or TAKE CHARGE of CHILDREN proceeding to England, in consideration of her Passage only. References can be given. Apply to "H.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE—"GOD, THE CAUSE OF JOY." A SERMON preached in the Cathedral on Sunday the 3rd May, by the Rev. C. T. WILSON, acting Garrison Chaplain. Price 4 Annas. One Anna Postage to Out-stations.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE—On and from the 15th June 1868, and until further Notice, no Goods liable to damage by wet will be booked to or from Byculla Station.

WALTER KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th May 1868.

THEODORE SYDNEY COST is requested to communicate with his Family in England, as they are anxious to hear of his welfare. If this should meet the eye of any friend who has seen or heard anything of the aforesaid T. S. C., would they kindly write to his brother, PERCY W. COST, 65A, Baker Street, Portmansquare, London.

NOTICE.—A large quantity of JOONAGHUR HAY will be SOLD on FRIDAY next, the 29th instant, at the Colaba Coal Depot, at 12 o'clock noon.

*Terms.*—CASH, and the Hay to be removed forthwith.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
For the Exec. Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Abyssinian Branch Office, Colaba, 25th May 1868.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co.,
No. 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
" 1 EAST STREET, POONA,
BOOT AND SHOE IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, & LEATHER MERCHANTS.

Have just received Overland a Consignment of LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for Monsoon wear.

Also Waterproof CANVAS GAITERS.

*Terms*—CASH.

Bombay, 26th May 1868.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming to be Creditors of the above Company are required, on or before the 25th day of June next, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Claims, to the Liquidators, at their Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets which may be made before such debts shall have been proved.—Dated this 25th day of May 1868.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors for Liquidators.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.—A batch of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, ex Ship *Kohinoor*, just landed, amongst which are excellent broken in pairs single Harness and Saddle Horses.

A batch of CAPE HORSES, ex *Queen of the Bay*.—This batch comprises a few Horses suitable for Turf, some capital Chargers and Hunters. A few well matched pairs, and single Harness Horses, most of them broken in.

Both the batches are specially selected for India and worth an early inspection.

Few very handsome Arab Chargers are also FOR SALE Also, one light grey DOG CART AUSTRALIAN. GELDING, thoroughly broken in for Harness.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

25th May 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAIK BHICCOO BIN MAHOMED ALLY GOWLEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan, has contracted to sell all that piece of GROUND, with the message or chawl standing thereon, assessed under No. 105, situate in Bhendy Bazaar, on the west side of the Parell Road, containing by admeasurement 231 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Parell Road, on the west by public passage and beyond it by the house of Parsee Shapoorjee, on the north by another house of the said Parsee Shapoorjee, and on the south by Eduljee Cooper Street, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 712 and 713. All persons who have any claims by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such Claims if there be any, and which will be considered as waived.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

Bombay, Apollo Street, 25th day of May 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that Parsee COOVERJEE COWASJEE CUMMODWALLA has contracted and agreed to sell to Mr. JAMSETJEE COWASJEE DUBASH, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of vacant LAND or GROUND, situate at Marine Lane, near Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the house of the said Coverjee Cowasjee Cummodwalla, on the west by the stable or premises of Ramchunjee Jeevunjee Pochkhanawalla, on the north by the public road called Marine Lane, and on the south by the vacant ground of the said Coverjee Cowasjee Cummodwalla, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 190. All persons having any Claim thereon, either by inheritance, gift, lease, mortgage, or otherwise, should make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, at their Office, in Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.—Dated this 25th day of May 1868.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Purchaser's Solicitors.



# The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1868.


THE minutes of Sir Erskine Perry and Sir Bartle Frere regarding the Secretary of State's despatch, touching the appointment of natives to the higher places under Government, can hardly be considered satisfactory. Though Sir E. Perry tried to look on the question as a statesman, not as a lawyer, he only attained the point of view of a philosopher. His conclusions would have been as clearly true as those of Mr. John Stuart Mill and Mr. Fawcett had his premises been correct. But as this want of correctness always prevents a sagacious House of Commons giving ear to those gentlemen when they give tongue, so must Sir E. Perry's *à priori* reasonings always seem impracticable to a man of common sense acquainted with this country. He takes for granted the existence of a nationality and a patriotic sentiment among the natives. However beautiful the expression, neither the Parsees, Mussulmans, nor Christians can fairly claim India as "their own country." Hindu intolerance far outstrip History, and in addition to these three races would exclude all classes but the Brahmans. The next and more important fallacy in both the minutes under notice is that which assumes that the natives are fit to exercise the enormous powers of our higher officials. This is the only hypothesis on which the popular cry is based, and like many others it is without foundation. When we consider what qualities a ruler requires, every well informed European or native must admit that Sir E. Perry's "native of sufficient competence and trustworthiness to administer a high judicial or administrative office" is not often seen now-a-days. The plainest proof of this lies in the fact that the Indian Governments who know the natives best and are anxious to do them good never do appoint them to such posts if they can help it. Many English officials have no objection to soft soap: they see that a native will obey where a English Collector would remonstrate; and their vanity is soothed and flattered by the increase of apparent power. They like to condescend in Durbar, and the sensation of being above the prejudice of class is pleasant to weak nerves. Besides this, philanthropic twaddle is reported in the papers, and if constantly resorted to becomes known to the English people who approve of anything that does not injure themselves. Yet these same twaddlers have but rarely seen fit to exercise their own patronage in the way Sir E. Perry recommends. They know well enough that a Judge in the Mofussil requires far higher capacities than a mere knowledge of law: he must, first of all, be above taking bribes, and in this respect must show himself superior to Lord Chancellor Bacon and several eminent lawyers. Again, he ought to have that fine English regard for the weak and oppressed which will make him weigh the evidence in each case with conscientious care: the mere writing of judgments is easy, but the deciding on disputed facts is, especially in appeals, one of the hardest intellectual gymnastics in which the mind can be trained. A lazy, unconscientious man will, to save trouble, decide hastily, thereby doing great wrong by his mistakes. Another qualification is that of firm but kindly demeanour. On the one hand some hundreds of subordinates, native Judges and karkoons, have to be taken care of, promoted for good behaviour or cashiered for fraud or bribery: on the other, every chance of free access to the Court in the case of suitors has to be enforced by the Judge himself, as every body under him, to the lowest putteewala, tries to keep them at a distance. Now the above are all moral qualifications, and by no means common: integrity is seldom found combined with suavity and firmness. Can we hope to find them in the classes from whom Sir E Perry wishes to recruit the Civil Service? Brahmans and Purbhoos, sons of wealthy Talookdars and Sirdars, have indeed hereditary name and influence. But neither their hereditary religion, customs, nor laws enjoin them to work for the welfare of the people; and if we compare the rule of the Sirdars and Talookdars with our own administration, the want of these inducements in the case of the former is shown in a way not to be mistaken. By the Brahman's Code, no Sudra is allowed to sit in the Brahman's presence: if he does so, he is to be put to the torture. Yet the Sudras comprise all the Marathas, in fact, nearly all the people of this Presidency. There are many other rules of like nature in the religious books of the higher castes: is it therefore to be wondered at that in the present age, the Jagheerdars extort enormous taxes from the ryots in their territories? It may be objected that these remarks only apply to men of an earlier time, and that the education given in our Colleges and Schools brings forth a love of public virtue as well as intellectual progress. This is one of the most mischievous fallacies of the present sceptical, mercenary, and irreligious age: it ignores the influence of those long cherished lessons which most Englishmen received in their boyhood, in the sacred, the endearing privacy of home. As the coral island is slowly built up from the utmost depth of the sea, far below the surface, so does the virtue that overcomes temptation derive its growth from those early impressions which have almost faded from memory. Subsequent study under a foreign Professor can rarely make up for the want of this training. What is bred in the bone, will come out in the flesh. The analogy of horse-rearing tells us how difficult it is to overcome the defects of breeding, and we all know the proverb about the leopard and Ethiopian changing their skins and spots. In returning to the legal part of the question, we believe that Sir E. Perry's fears in 1860 of the native Judges becoming more learned than their civilian superiors have not been realized. One of them was for some time on the Calcutta bench, but his judgments display none of the lucidity or learning which shine in those of Mr. Geo. Campbell or Mr. Seton-Karr, or of Mr. Holloway at Madras. An experience of fifty years has shown that the native works best under strict and kindly superintendence, and even Sir E. Perry must admit that experience is more to be trusted than hypothesis, when a system has answered well, (and our government here has done so) it should not be changed without strong reasons. But neither of the minute-writers have shown any reasons but very sentimental ones. We hope the strong remarks made by Mr. Ayrton about the change made by the new Act in the powers of Directors of the Old Bank of Bombay will convince people in general of the danger, in all violent changes, of doing mischief rather than good, and especially is this an instance in point of the absurdity of making alterations for no other apparent reason than the desire of novelty.

WE taken the following from our *Overland Summary* of this morning:—

Russia has justified the expectation that during the present season she would resume the prosecution of her ambitious schemes of conquest in Central Asia. From a special telegram we have received, it will be seen that she has won what i described as a "great battle," in which she overcame an army of Bokharians, killing the Shah and occupying the capital. The Shah, Moozuffer Khan by name, had been a thorn in the side of the Russians for a considerable time, though by no means a powerful enemy to cope with. The Shah appears from all accounts to have been exceedingly unpopular, and by his bad qualities to have forfeited the good-will of his citizens and the attachment of the powerful chiefs to whom he might have looked for aid in a time of difficulty. And the policy of the Russians was to please those Chiefs, and to place considerable judicial and administrative power in their hands, gaining their friendship and support in this manner, but retaining at the same time an actual supremacy. Even the Khan of Khokan is represented as being a "devoted friend" to the Russians. Having obtained a pretty firm footing in parts of Bokhara, the Russian General about the close of last season called upon the Shah to consider on what terms he would be prepared to treat, giving him six months to think over the matter. The six months passed away, the Shah gave no sign of a willingness to come to terms, but, if accounts be true, had been busy meanwhile in stirring up various tribes to make inroads into the territory occupied by the Russians, finding a sympathiser, and apparently a more open co-operator in this work, in the Khan of Khiva, who may count upon receiving few civilities from the conquerors when his turn comes. The head-quarters of the Russians for a considerable time have been at Tashkend, but they have also had a large force in their new cantonment at Samarcand, and their chief wish has been to establish another cantonment at Chorjui, on the south bank of the Oxus, and a considerable way nearer the confines of Afghanistan than the city of Bokhara. The Shah in no way relished this prospect, and appears to have put whatever obstacles he could in the way of its realization; but the Russians were determined, and according to the last accounts had despatched a considerable force in the direction of Chorjui. It was no doubt thus that the collision with the Shah came about, and we daresay, considering the general disaffection of the people towards the Shah, and the fact that he does not seem to have been busying himself much, if at all, in the way of raising a regular army to meet the enemy—contenting himself with merely "instigating" others,—the Russians must have had no great difficulty in winning the day. There is no doubt that they are now the masters to the north of the Oxus.

THE Governor of Madras was to give a ball to gentlemen of the Civil, Naval, and Military Services, at Madras last night, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Queen's birth-day.

WE understand that Mr. John Connon has definitely been appointed acting Senior Magistrate of Police, and that Mr. Chauntrell becomes acting Second Magistrate. The latter appointment was offered to Mr. Nana Morojee, the acting Third, but declined.

THE following sentence in the London telegram of May 16, published in yesterday's paper, was rendered unintelligible through a typographical error:—"Attention has been called in the House of Commons to the quality of beer supplied to the troops in India."

WE are glad to be able to announce that the break in the Persian Gulf telegraphic cable has been mended and that messages are now being transmitted between Guadur and Mussendom. The s.s. *Amberwitch* left Bombay for the purpose of restoring the cable little more than a fortnight ago, so that the fault has probably only been a break, which when spliced would render insulation again complete along the whole length of the cable. The steamers which have been doing duty as despatch boats between Guadur and Mussendom since the breakage occurred have been ordered back to Bombay.

WE are informed that telegrams were not received at the Government Telegraph Office yesterday, but were returned to the senders with a copy of the rules, attention being directed in particular to the rule which provided that no business should be done on the Queen's birth-day. Perhaps the excuse is that it was the Queen's birth-day in other parts of the country, for, as we have already mentioned, the Government of India fixed upon yesterday, while the Bombay Government chose Saturday for that holiday. Such an irregularity ought in future to be avoided.

AN extraordinary *canard*, purporting to announce a mutiny in India and various other astounding events, appeared lately in the *Wanderer*, a Vienna paper, in a communication from an Alexandria correspondent, dated April 15. We translate it as we find it in a French journal:—"Prepare yourself to receive most important news before long; meanwhile I confine myself to informing you that fatal despatches have been sent from the East Indies to London, and thence to General Napier. While England was preparing and putting into execution her Abyssinian Expedition, Russia did not rest idle but matured the plans she had long since conceived with regard to Central Asia. Her army advanced resolutely, and occupied in the month of February the important position of Charzin [Charjui?] At the same time her allies and agents put forth their efforts for bringing about a new rising in British India. In spite of the cunning and circumspection which they employed in laying this plot, the Government of India at last scented the train,—but too late perhaps to anticipate the explosion of the rising, whose ramifications were widely spread. The English transport fleet has already received orders to proceed to the Red Sea, to take on board the Indo-British troops. General Napier has been directed to strike as quickly as possible a decisive blow, or to conclude an arrangement with the Emperor Theodore, in order to return without delay to India, where, before that time, a general conflagration will probably have taken place. In any case it is not likely that the English will go away [from Abyssinia] without having obtained some results; and people are convinced here that they will not leave either Annesley Bay or its neighbourhood quite empty. The ways of Russian politics in the extreme East form the counterpart of her manœuvres in Europe, where the Greeks and the Slavs serve her as a tool, in the same way as the Hindoos do in the East Indies! May the dangers which menace England in India serve as a warning to Europe. Amongst the English established in Egypt, there prevails a veritable consternation." The French paper which quotes the above makes the sagacious remark that the news seems "singularly suspicious, and strikes us as being only a *canard* hatched upon the banks of the Nile."

THE announcement in the telegrams in yesterday's *Gazette*, that Mr. Eyre had been "committed for trial," came upon us as a surprise; though when we think of the persistency of the endeavours that have been made to compel the ex-Governor of Jamaica to defend his acts in a court of justice, the fact does not seem so astonishing. Just before the Mail of the 1st May left England, those attempts were renewed, and, as it appears, with success. On the 30th April Sir R. P. Collier, Q. C., made an application before the Lord Chief Justice and other Judges sitting in the Court of Queen's Bench, for an order calling upon Mr. Eyre and Mr. Vaughan, to show cause why the latter, as magistrate of the Bow-street Police Court, should not hear the charges preferred against the former. It will be remembered that a summons was formerly granted by Mr. Vaughan, and that on Mr. Eyre appearing before him in compliance with it, he intimated that he thought he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and declined to proceed with it. Sir R. Collier, in addressing the Court of Queen's Bench, said —"The application to Mr. Vaughan was made under three Acts, the first of which is the 11 and 12 Will. III., cap. 12, entitled, 'An Act to punish Governors, &c., of plantations for misdemeanours committed by them in such plantations,' and provides that any governor, or deputy governor, &c., being guilty of oppression towards any of his Majesty's subjects, or any offence contrary to law, such oppressions, crimes, or offences shall be heard or determined in his Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in England, or by such commission or commissions as shall be decided upon by his Majesty's Government. The next and only other Act applicable to this matter is the 42 Geo. III, cap 85; that Act does not repeal the former one, but, as it appears to me, they are intended to be read together. It is an Act for the punishment of certain persons holding appointments abroad, and determines that any complaint against such persons shall be tried in the Court of King's Bench." The application to the Court of Queen's Bench (made, it appears, on behalf of Mr. J. S. Mill, M. P., and Mr. Peter Taylor, M. P.,) resulted in a rule nisi being granted, for a writ of mandamus calling on the magistrate to show cause. Possibly the telegram only means that the Court of Queen's Bench, at the subsequent hearing, directed Mr. Vaughan to hear the case, though the phrase "committed for trial," ordinarily refers to a committal by a magistrate to a higher court.

THE foundation stone of the Senate House of the Madras University was to be laid by Lord Napier on Saturday last.

THE *Owl* states that the French officers attached to the Abyssinian Expedition have, in their official reports to Marshal Niel, expressed the greatest admiration for the organization and efficiency of the British army.

THE *Bombay Guardian*:—A correspondent at Ajmere says:—"Ajmere like many other cities of India has a Municipal Committee. The fund, which it has to manage, is not very large, but it has managed to devote Rs. 2,000 to a work of great *merit* in the shape of a Dhurmsala for pariah dogs which the religious scruples of the Seths will not allow to be killed, and the conservancy arrangements of Government will not allow to run about the streets. Yet people talk of the want of geniality of our rule."

THE same:—We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by Dr. Krapf, after leaving Abyssinia in February, to a friend in Bombay: "In relation to a more extended Christian activity in Abyssinia, we must wait till the expedition has drawn to a close. As the English will leave the country without any treaty, Abyssinia will remain in the same unsettled state as before, and the rulers of Tigre and Lasta will fight for the crown, each calling himself 'the chief of the chief of Ethiopia.' If Tigre remain victorious, I believe very little will be thrown in the way of a Protestant missionary; but should Gobazye in Lasta prevail, he will likely send for an Archbishop from Rome, as he is said to have Romish tendencies, and is in connection with priests from the R. C. Establishment at Massowah. If England withdraw all protection from that unfortunate ancient Christian country, the Egyptians will ere long interfere, and the end will be that Abyssinia becomes the great slave-market for Arabia, and the latent fanaticism between Mahomedans and Christians will be aroused and have its course till Christianity is rooted out. But I trust, the Lord, of His infinite goodness and mercy, will not allow things to come to this melancholy termination. I rather think He will render Christian Abyssinia instrumental for the conversion of the interior of Africa."

THE *Mofussilite*:—A Meerut Correspondent reports the death at Landour or Mussoorie, of Lieutenant Colonel G. Strangways, who had been doing general duty at Roorkee.

THE *Pioneer*:—It is with pleasure we announce that Colonel D. M. Stewart, now in command of a Brigade in Abyssinia, has been appointed to the Brigade Staff of the Army in Bengal, and is to succeed to the command of the Peshawur Brigade, which, however, Major-General Dunsford will retain until relieved by Brigadier General Stewart.

THE *Trichinopoly Chronicle*:—On the 12th instant, as one "Kaudran," a ryot of the village of Nuggulputty in the Trichinopoly Taluq, was quietly engaged in watering his cattle, he was accosted by two villagers of the adjoining village of "Killicor" and (in a seemingly friendly manner) desired to accompany them a short distance, as if they had something private to intimate. He accordingly acceded to their requisition, and followed them about a mile from the village, when (as they were passing an isolated spot) they set upon and killed him by maltreatment with iron ferruled sticks which they had with them, and ran away. A shepherd boy, however, happening to observe what had occurred, gave timely information, and the police succeeded in tracing and apprehending them. They have been committed for trial before the Deputy Magistrate here.

THE *Sindian* states that "Father Michael Angelo, who ten years ago was Roman Catholic Chaplain at Meean Meer, and was afterwards raised to the Pro-Vicariate of Agra, has been nominated Bishop of Pentacomia and Vicar of Agra."

THE *Sindian* (May 20):—Yesterday Colonel Sir H. Green, C. B., and K. S. I., who is now here, obtained twenty months' leave to proceed to Europe. He leaves Kurrachee by the next mail steamer. Colonel Phayre's appointment to succeed Sir Henry as Political Superintendent of the Sind Frontier, would appear doubtful after his Abyssinian mistakes. Sir Henry Green handed over charge of his office to Major Briggs.

THE same:—Our Khetty correspondent reported in his last letter that a native vessel from that port had met with an accident. We are now informed that the vessel owned by Mr. Byramjee Perooshaw of this city, and commanded by Tindal Sureef, has become a total wreck. She left Khetty on the 1st instant for Verawull. On nearing Danda, towards the mouth of the Indus, on the 7th, the tindal was told by the pilot to turn back, and attempted to do so but lost his rudder. A gale was blowing at the time and the boat sprang a leak at 11 A. M., and about one hundred bags of cargo had to be thrown overboard; but at noon she drifted and got aground. The tindal with six kulasses forming the crew reached the shore in the vessel's boat, and the *dingy*, with the exception of her gear and a few bags of the cargo, was lost.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—We hear that the Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana lately recommended the appointment of a Covenanted Officer, on a salary of Rs. 2,000, as a temporary measure, for the special duty of suppressing the disturbances generally created by the hill tribes in that part of the country, and for an augmentation to the strength of the local police force if necessary. It appears that the hill men are in the habit of coming down their native hills and robbing travellers, and of plundering the villagers in collusion with the evil-disposed natives below. When they fail to obtain any booty, they carry away the wives and children of the villagers, evidently with the motive of inducing the husbands and fathers of the captives, to offer money as ransom. These captives, however, have never been maltreated. These barbarous tribes—to use the words of the Agent—consider it an honourable profession to rob a stranger. The police appears to be inefficient to exercise an effective check. The Government of India, considering the circumstances of the case, has acceded to the recommendation.

THE *Central India Times* (23rd):—Colonel Maclean took over charge of the office of Commissioner, Nagpore Division, from Mr Malcolm Low on the 15th instant. Mr. Low left for Khundwa by train on Thursday morning last, on transfer to the Commissionership of the Nerbudda Division.

THE same:—We regret to announce the sudden death, on the 18th current, from heart disease, at this station, of Captain Steers of the 36th Madras Native Infantry. He was buried on the 19th at the Taklee Cemetery, and was escorted to the grave by adetachment of his own regiment. Anything so culpably mismanaged as the funeral of this gentleman we have seldom, if ever, felt it our duty to animadvert upon. No notice of death or of the time or place of interment was circulated among the friends of the deceased, so as to enable them to pay the last sad tribute of respect to his remains; consequently almost the only European present was the principal Civil Officer of the District, whose duty it was, in the absence of the Station Chaplain, to read the burial service. The funeral escort was composed of a detachment of the 36th with the addition of *one fife and one drum*! When the Colonel of the regiment rode up, he very properly dispensed with the services of these latter. On the arrival of the funeral procession at the cemetery it was found that no grave had been dug! The gardener, however, recollected that there was one half-finished, in a corner of the graveyard which was used as a receptacle for stones, weeds, broken chattees and such like rubbish; this was cleared out for want of a better. But the catalogue of blunders which characterized the morning's proceedings was not yet complete, for when the time for reading the funeral service had arrived, lo! no prayer-book was to be had.

THE *Englishman*:—The Paik and Seit Rajahs of the hill tracts of Orissa have recently been presented with *khillats* as a mark of the appreciation by the Government of their services in the suppression of Meriah sacrifices amongst the hill tribes. This practice has not yet wholly died out. Only recently there were two attempts to offer the sacrifice, but the Chiefs were on the alert, and the parties concerned were arrested and punished.

THE same:—We hear from Cabool that the district around that city has of late suffered severely from want of water. This, added to the exactions and oppressions of the Ameer Azim Khan, has made the people supremely wretched. It is said that Azim Khan has opened negotiations for peace with Shere Ali, and that fighting has meanwhile been suspended.

THE same:—We hear a somewhat strange report from Simla. A private letter states that a small party of Caboolee ladies, accompanied by a Russian, have arrived at Simla, and that the ladies have had an audience with the Viceroy. The same writer informs us that the health of Sir William Mansfield has been very indifferent since his Peshawur tour.

THE same:—A meeting of gentlemen, representing all classes of the community, interested in getting up a public meeting for the purpose of presenting an address to Her Majesty, congratulatory of the recent providential escape of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh from assassination, was held in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of the meeting. His Honor the Chairman (the Lieutenant Governor) read two addresses, one of which was adopted by the meeting, to be laid before the public meeting. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norman moved, and Rajah Kali Krishna Bahadoor seconded, that the Sheriff of Calcutta be requested to convene a public meeting to take into consideration the address, and also to congratulate Her

3. Notwithstanding that the cultivators are busy preparing their lands for next month's sowings, cotton is still being brought into the markets in considerable quantities. Last year the season closed early in April, whilst during the last fortnight at Kamgaon alone upwards of 4,000 bhojahs, or 1,300 candies, have been brought to market, and at Sheagaon, Akote, and Oomrawutee also the supply, considering the time of year, has been large.

4. The returns of the cotton carted away from Berar across the Sawargaon Ghat are up to the 5th May, and show that up to that date 21,328 dokras, or about 3,500 candies, had left these provinces by that route. The returns from the trade registering stations in the Central Provinces have missed me in camp, but the exports from the Nerbudda Valley to Khandeish, where the cotton is loaded on the railway, are considerable.

5. The Collector of Tanna has been good enough to send me copies of the Statements showing the quantity of cotton that has passed down the Bhore and Thull Ghats from the commencement of the season up to the 21st March last, and this information will be found in the appendix to this letter. Some of the cotton that passes down the Bhore Ghat is from the Hinganghat country, and when carts can be got at low rates the old route through Karinja, Poona, and Panwell is followed.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
H. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars.

Statement showing the quantity of cotton that passed down the Bhore and Thull Ghats from the commencement of December 1867 up to the 21st March 1868 :—

| | Carts loads. | Bullock loads. |
|---|---|---|
| Bhore Ghat. ..... | 4,885 | 54 |
| Thull Ghat. ..... | 137 | ,, |

As each cart carries about 4 bhojahs and each bullock 1 bhojah, the total quantity carted down the Ghats would be about 20,142 bhojahs, or 6,714 candies.

STATEMENT *showing the quantity of Cotton received at and exported from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Berars and the Central Provinces, during the fortnight ending* 16th *May* 1868.

| Name of Station. | Number of bales received up to the end of preceding fortnight. | Number of bales exported up to the end of preceding fortnight. | Total number of bales received up to date. | Total number of bales exported up to date. | Number of bales remaining at end of the fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagpore ..... | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | ... |
| Boree ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sindee ..... | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | ... |
| Wurdah ..... | 3,453 | 3,357 | 4,188 | 4,092 | 96 |
| Poolgaon ..... | 1,802 | 1,803 | 1,803 | 1,803 | ... |
| Chandoor ..... | 2,275 | 2,225 | 2340 | 2339 | 1 |
| Budnera ..... | 46,586 | 46,586 | 51,968 | 51,968 | ... |
| Moortizapoor ..... | 23,065 | 22,439 | 24,609 | 24,168 | 431 |
| Akola ..... | 15,887 | 15,449 | 16,418 | 16,418 | ... |
| Sheagaon ..... | 130,874 | 130,874 | 134,988 | 134,988 | ... |
| Nandoorah ..... | 76,145 | 71,885 | 76,698 | 76,283 | 415 |
| Mulkapore ..... | 6,351 | 5,551 | 5,556 | 5,556 | ... |
| Boorhanpore ..... | 4,844 | 4,804 | 4,860 | 4,840 | 20 |
| Khandwa ..... | 1,297 | 1,297 | 1,297 | 1,297 | ... |
| Total.. | 300,101 | 292,591 | 314,004 | 313,941 | 963 |

## CHARGES OF CHEATING AND CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

RUSSONATHDASS RAMRUTTON appeared in the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Connon and lodged the following information :—I know one Joovarmull Dhingurmull, who was employed as a goomasta or munia by the firm of Jaykissondass Bhowaniram at Oomravatee, in which my father, Ramrutton Bhugniram, and uncle, Ramlall Bhugniram, were, and are, interested as partners." In or about the month of Magsur 1923, I came down from Oomravattee to Bombay with a large quantity of cotton for the purpose of selling the same here or exporting it to England, bringing down with me the said Joovarmull Dhingurmull. I stayed at Bombay for about a month, but was unable to sell the whole of that cotton here. I then returned to Oomravattee, leaving the said Joovarmull Dhingurmull and entrusting him with the said cotton and with all dominion over the same, with instructions to sell the same in such part as was saleable at Bombay, and to export to England such part thereof as could not be sold here, and out of the proceeds realized by such sale and payments on account of shipments to England to pay the bills or hoondees which I or the firm of Jaykissondass Bhowaniram might draw on him, and to remit the balance to me or to the said firm of Jaykissondass Bhowaniram,—all which things the said Joovarmull Dhingurmull expressly agreed to do. I and the said firm also sent him further quantities of cotton with similar instructions as to payment and remittance of the proceeds thereof. About twenty days ago one hoondee or bill as aforesaid, drawn against the said Joovarmull Dhingurmull, was dishonoured and refused payment by him. Since hearing this I came down to Bombay, and on referring to the books and accounts kept by the said Joovarmull Dhingurmull I found that he has dishonestly misappropriated to his own use a great part of the said proceeds of sale and other moneys received by him—to wit the sum of Rs. 4,078—in violation of the terms of the contract by him entered into, and of the trust reposed in him by me,—he having in the books of account kept by him debited to his own account the said sum of Rs. 4,078 as advanced to himself, while there was or has been nothing due to him by me or by the said firm except and beyond the sum of Rs. 375 on account of wages due to him for the last eighteen months at the rate of Rs. 300 per year. I am informed and have good reasons to believe that the said Joovarmull Dhingurmull is about to abscond from Bombay to Marwar, a place beyond the British jurisdiction in order to evade punishment for the crime he has committed. Under these circumstances I charge him with criminal breach of trust under section 405 of the Indian Penal Code and pray that a warrant for his arrest may issue and that he may be arrested and dealt with according to law.—A warrant was granted accordingly.

Bhugwandass Pranjeewandass, describing himself as a dealer in gold and silver at Khara Khoos, appeared on the same day and asked a warrant for the apprehension of Dewjee Raghowjee, Nursee Chuttoorbhoj, Shaleegram Dewjee and a Bhatia, whose name he did not know, under the following circumstances: On the 26th April Dewjee and Nursee came to his shop and asked if he would buy certain gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 1,800. He replied that he would, and on the 27th went with the men to a bungalow in Grant Road where he was shown the ornaments in the presence of Shaleegram and the Bhatia. He paid the money in Government notes and the men brought out the articles in a bundle but afterwards they disputed among themselves and took the bundle back into the room. He then waited for half an hour, but finding that they did not return with either the money or the ornaments, reported the matter to the police and went in search of the men. He now believe that they were concealing themselves somewhere in Bombay, and therefore charged all the four with cheating, and prayed that warrants might be issued for their apprehension and that they might be dealt with according to law.

The warrants were granted as prayed, and yesterday Shaleegram gave himself up to the police but the others had not been got. Shaleegram was liberated on bail, himself to the extent of Rs. 2,000 and two sureties to the amount of Rs. 1,000 each.

## THE MURDER IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

AN adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Meerabukus, who was stabbbed with a knife on Saturday night last in Trimbuck Purushram Street by one Peerooshaw Mamoonshaw. The evidence of four additional witnesses was recorded by the Coroner. Lukhna Gunnac, a private in the Marine Battalion, and orderly to Colonel Thacker, stated that at daybreak on Sunday morning he was sitting on the bench outside the door of Colonel Thacker's bungalow. A buggy stopped on the road outside the compound. He saw the man Peerooshaw Mamoonshaw get out of the buggy and come up to where he was sitting. He said : "call the sahib." Witness said "the sahib is sleeping, tell me what you want." Peerooshaw replied "Never mind, if the sahib is asleep, awake him." Peerooshaw then became very excited and said "wake up the sahib." Witness told him to wait till the sahib got up. Prisoner kept on saying "wake up the sahib," and then said, "go and tell the sahib that a person has come who has committed a murder." Witness asked him why he talked like a mad man. He said, "I really have committed a murder, go and wake the sahib." He asked him to tell him the truth about his having committed a murder, and that he would then go and wake the sahib. Prisoner then took out the knife (produced before the jury) and showed it to him, stating, "with this knife I have ripped up the belly of a man." Witness asked him to give him the knife, but he being very excited refused to do so. He soothed him down and managed to take the knife out of his hand. The knife was open, and there was a slight smear of blood on the blade. Witness shut the knife and went to Colonel Thacker and reported the circumstance to him. The Colonel ordered him to remove the prisoner and hand him over to the police, which he did. About 9 o'clock on Sunday morning Mr. Superintendent Tighe visited the murderer at the Mombadavi chowkey and told him that he would listen to anything he might wish to say with reference to the death of Meerabukus. (Prisoner here stated the facts of the murder which we have already published in yesterday's paper.)

Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said that on Sunday morning last he made a "post mortem" examination on the body of the deceased, which was lying on a cot with the left hand tied firmly to the side of the cot. The right hand had a piece of cloth tied around the wrist, corresponding to a piece of cloth tied on the right hand side of the cot. Portions of the bowels were hanging out of the abdomen. There was blood on the covering of the cot and also on the floor. There was a wound about three inches long in the centre of the abdomen, corresponding to the navel, from which the bowels were protruding. The knife before the jury might have produced the wound above described. Witness was of opinion that the wound he had described might have been inflicted by another person ; and death was caused by internal hæmorrage, the result of that wound.

The jury returned the following verdict :—

"That the deceased died from the effects of being stabbed with a knife by one Peeroosha w Mamoonshaw, who in the opinion of the jury is guilty of the crime of culpable homicide amounting to murder."

## WEATHER REPORTS.

*Friday, May* 22.

Mangalore.—Weather fine; wind N. W. ; thermometer 89 ; barometer 29-75.

Cannanore.—Weather cloudy ; wind N. W. ; thermometer 83 ; barometer 30-010 ; rain 2 cents.

Cochin.—Weather fine ; wind N. W. ; thermometer 83 ; barometer 29-988,

Tuticorin.—Weather fair ; wind easterly ; thermometer 90.

Paumben.—Weather cloudy ; wind S. W. ; thermometer 86 ; barometer 29-95 ; rain 4 cents.

Vingorla.—Weather clear ; wind S. W. ; thermometer 92.

*Saturday, May* 23rd.

Paumben.—Weather fair ; wind S. W. ; thermometer 89 ; barometer 29-97.

Tuticorin.—Weather fair ; wind easterly ; thermometer 92.

Mangalore.—Weather fair ; wind N. W. ; thermometer 89 ; barometer 29-8.

Kolapore.—Weather fair ; wind calm ; thermometer 87.

Galle—Weather fine ; wind calm ; thermometer 83.

Carwar—Weather cloudy ; wind southerly ; thermometer 86 ; barometer 30·06.

Cannanore—Weather cloudy ; wind N. W. ; thermometer 84 ; barometer 30·850 ; rain 12 cents.

Cochin.—Weather fine ; wind N. W. ; thermometer 85 ; barometer 29-92.

*Sunday, May* 24.

Galle.—Weather cloudy ; wind W ; thermometer 84.

Carwar—Weather cloudy ; wind north-west ; thermometer 86 ; barometer 30-01.

Kolapore.—Weather fair ; wind calm ; thermometer 87.

Paumben—Weather fair ; wind S. W. ; thermometer 90 ; barometer 29-93.

Mangalore.—Weather fair ; wind N. W. ; thermometer 89 ; barometer 29·85.

Vingorla.—Weather fair ; wind N. W. ; thermometer 92.

Cannanore.—Weather cloudy ; wind N. W. ; thermometer 80 ; barometer 3.

Cochin.—Weather fair ; wind N. W. ; thermometer 85 ; barometer 29-92.

*Monday, May* 25.

Kolapore.—Weather calm and fair ; thermometer 22.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

*Wednesday, 20th May.*

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

*The Queen against Mooghya bin Parapa.*

MURDER.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Belgaum, before C. H. F. Shaw, Esq., Session Judge, Mooghya bin Parapa, aged about eighteen years, caste Lingaet, committed for trial by H. Stokes, Esq., Magistrate Full Power, in the District of Belgaum, was placed at the bar, and was charged under section 302 of the Penal Code, with the murder of one Sangee, a girl aged about seven years. The facts of the case are these :—It appears that Mooghya was married to the daughter of Hoondapa, and that Sangee was Hoondapa's grand-daughter. On the morning of Saturday the 18th January last, Mooghya went as usual to the family fields to tend cattle, and was followed by Sangee to collect their dung. Sangee did not return home at evening, and when accused was questioned about her, he pleaded ignorance, and whilst the rest of the family in sorrow instituted a search, displayed indifference and remained at home. Next morning the dead body of Sangee was found in the "nullah" which runs past Hoondapa's field ; the rings the child wore were torn from her ears, her armlets violently removed from her elbow, and her person exhibited signs of violence having been attempted. Mooghya still preserved silence, but on the arrival of the Foujdar at 4 P.M. he confessed that he had violated Sangee, and fearing that she would tell his friends, he had squeezed her throat and killed her. He then removed the ornaments from her body and buried them under a "Bor" tree. Having so confessed in presence of the jurymen he gave up the ornaments to the Court, which have been identified as those the poor child wore on the Saturday she last was seen alive. The injuries on Sangee's person confirm Mooghya's confession, and one Bussya proved that accused led deceased to the "nullah," whence she did not return. Accused utterly failed to show cause for so near relatives as Hoondapa and Errowa falsely charging him with the murder of Sangee ; and there was no reason to doubt his guilt. For which reasons the Court, concurring with the assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence specified in the charge, and sentenced him to death.

The High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon Mooghya bin Parapa.

## FORT POLICE COURT.—25TH MAY.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

DISOBEDIENT SAILORS.—Two sailors from the British ship "Wimbledon" were sent to prison for four weeks with hard labour for refusing to obey orders on board their ship.—Two men from the "Edwin Fox" were sent to prison with hard labour for three weeks for a like charge. Four from the ship "Birmingham" also received a like sentence on the same charge.—James Maddon from the "John Rennie" was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment, and James Connor from the "Gatipean" to three weeks, both with hard labour, also for disobedience.

SAILORS ASSAULTING THEIR OFFICERS.—James Lyon of the ship "Staffordshire" was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour for assaulting Henry Bryant, chief officer. There was another charge against the prisoner for disobedience, but that was withdrawn.—William Kennedy of the "Adriana" was sent to prison with hard labour for four weeks for assaulting John Richardson, the mate of that vessel.

FLOGGING FOR THEFT.—A number of cases of petty theft were disposed of, in which the following were sentenced to be flogged as undernoted :—Yenoos Sahibjee, 15 stripes ; Mahdoo Narayen, 12 stripes ; Deen Mahomed Deena, 20 stripes ; and Tulsha Rama and Mowsee Eowjee, 10 stripes each.

ASSAULT.—Babajee Mahdoo was convicted of assaulting Burjorjee Sorabjee, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 and be bound over, in his own recognizances to the amount of Rs. 200 and two sureties of Rs. 100, to keep the peace for six months, or in default to be imprisoned for one month.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY AN EUROPEAN.—Dennis Macarthy was charged with assaulting Charles Godfrey. The complainant said that the prisoner came up to him in a tat-gharry in Duncan Road and struck him with a sling without any provocation.—The case was adjourned.

DISORDELY CONDUCT.—Francis Pereira was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or suffer imprisonment with hard labour for a fortnight, for being drunk and disorderly.

CRUELTY.—Bhowanjee Saneesing was fined Rs. 2 for torturing his horse.

## MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—25TH MAY.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFT.—George Allanyer, a seaman, was charged with stealing, on the 24th inst., three Government currency notes for rupees ten each, the property of William Walker, also a seaman. Prosecutor is employed on the steam ship "China." He had three Government currency notes for ten rupees each and eleven rupees in cash in a box, which he saw safe at 9 A.M. on Sunday but missed in the afternoon. The complainant produced two witnesses to prove the case, but the evidence they gave was of so unsatisfactory a nature that His Worship dismissed the complaint.

ASSAULT.—Calloo Seedoo and Karoo Succaram were charged with assaulting one Crustna Wittoo. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees each, or in default to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

THEFT.—Pedro Bastiao, a Portuguese cook, was charged with stealing one fork, two knives, and twenty-five pieces of wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 45, belonging to Mr. S. Wells. The man was also charged with stealing a boiee belonging to Mrs. Andrew Fernandes. The prisoner admitted his offence, and His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

ASSAULT.—John Crawford, a seaman, was charged with assaulting Mr. F. J. Parsons, chief officer of the steam ship *Ramgoon*. The complainant stated that on Saturday last, at about half past 10 A. M., the defendant, who was an able seaman on board the ship, came to him on the quarter deck, and without assigning any reason whatever, abused him and gave him a blow on his mouth with his clenched fist. Prisoner had been drinking for two or three days, but he was conscious of what he was doing on this occasion. His Worship convicted the prisoner and fined him ten rupees, in default of payment of fine, to suffer ten days' imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labour.

## CRICKET.

### FORT GEORGE *vs.* GRANT COLLEGE.

A MATCH was played on Saturday last between the Fort George Club and the Grant College Club, resulting in favour of the former by 74 runs. The following is the score :—

| FORT GEORGE. | | COLLEGE CLUB. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1st Innings.* | | *1st Innings.* | |
| Mr. Baird, b. Shea ..... | 12 | Mr. Wainwright c. Munday ..... | 6 |
| ,, Miller, b. Wainwright ..... | 0 | ,, Williams, b. Hutchins..... | 1 |
| ,, Hutchins, c. Shea... | 9 | ,, Cahill, b. Hutchins | 2 |
| ,, Munday, b. Wainwright ... ..... | 3 | ,, Higgins, run out, Munday ..... | 7 |
| ,, Walsh b. Wainwright..... | 3 | ,, Shea, c. Donohoe ... | 8 |
| ,, J. Burns c. Coffin. | 20 | ,, Ryan not out..... | 23 |
| ,, Partridge, b. Wainwright ..... ..... | 0 | ,, Connell c. Baird ... | 0 |
| ,, Wright, b. Wainwright ..... | 12 | ,, E. Coffin, run out, Munday ..... | 4 |
| ,, C. Burns, not out... | 8 | ,, Bellett b. Hutchins | 4 |
| ,, Donohoe, c. Connell ..... | 9 | ,, Roach c. Hutchins | 1 |
| ,, Robottom, b. Ryan | 5 | ,, Y. Coffin l. b. w. ... | 4 |
| Byes ..... | 19 | Byes ..... | 3 |
| Do. Leg... | 3 | Wides ..... | 2 |
| Total... | 103 | Total... | 64 |
| *2nd Innings.* | | *2nd Innings.* | |
| Mr. Wright, b. Wainwright ..... | 2 | Mr. E. Coffin, c. Munday ..... | 6 |
| ,, C. Burns, c. Higgins | 1 | ,, Cahill b. Hutchins | 3 |
| ,, Baird, b. Wainwright ..... | 0 | ,, Ryan c. Hutchins... | 29 |
| ,, J. Burns, run out, Wainwright ..... | 3 | ,, Higgins b. Hutchins | 10 |
| Mr. Hutchins, not out... | 57 | ,, Williams c. C. Hutchins..... ..... | 1 |
| ,, Walsh, b. Shea ..... | 4 | ,, Wainwright c. Hutchins..... | 7 |
| ,, Munday, b. Wainwright ..... | 30 | ,, Shea b. Hutchins... | 15 |
| ,, Miller, b. Williams. | 2 | ,, Bellett not out .... | 3 |
| ,, Partridge b. Williams ..... | 5 | ,, Connell b. Burns... | 0 |
| ,, Donohoe, c. Wainwright ..... | 4 | ,, Y. Coffin b. Hutchins..... | 5 |
| ,, Robottom, c. Williams ..... | 5 | ,, Roach c. Hutchins | 0 |
| Byes ..... | 4 | Byes ..... | 2 |
| Wides ..... | 0 | Wides ..... | 1 |
| Total... | 117 | Total... | 82 |
| Grand Total... | 220 | Grand Total... | 146 |

## INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

*(From our own Correspondents.)*

SECUNDERABAD, 18TH MAY.

THE death of the Resident, the Hon'ble A. Roberts, C. B. and C. S. I., on the morning of the 11th instant, was communicated to you the very day the report was heard here. It would appear this worthy gentleman died of dysentery and heart disease, and though the report was received here with caution yet the marching to the Residency of the several European bands in the evening of the same day but too truly indicated the verification of the report. All the churches and clergymen, as well as the officers in this cantonment, have gone into mourning, and sermons were preached yesterday on the sudden demise of an Administrator whose stay amongst us was short indeed—for it was not even two months. Who his successor will be cannot be now divined.

Two deaths occurred in the 18th Hussars last week, one from sunstroke, and the other a case of suicide.

The left wing of the 5th Regiment N. I. arrived here on the morning of the 2nd instant. The head-quarters and right wing are expected to come in in a day or two. Some of the men who came in here during the Mohurrum festival were fired at by some of the city budmashes at a place called Buran Sahib's Durgah where they had encamped. The budmashes were apprehended, notwithstanding that they ventured even to draw swords in defence of their personal liberty, but this daringness must be attributed to the influence of opium and other intoxicating drugs in which they are reputed to indulge during this carnival. Our popular Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of Small Cause Courts, it is believed, tried and sentenced them as they verily deserved.

In this cantonment the names of Colonel Jones and Mr. Somasoondrum are associated with everything that is judicious and that concerns the public weal. In no station in India has the care and interests of the local public been so exclusively and confidentially committed to the care and custody of two public-spirited philanthropists as the two gentlemen above named ; and they have proved themselves worthy of the trust, for it is to their untiring energy, and rare foresight, their zeal and self-denial the community owe the existence of many institutions and establishments that have cropped up as it were under their fostering care.

Is it admissible for commission agents to use the property of their constituents who have left the station ? It is a fashion here to use property left for sale, and to charge commission also on the sale proceeds realized ; but there is no consideration made for the wear and tear.

An elopement has taken place ; the daughter of an old resident apothecary having left with the hopeful youth of a dentist on the night of the 15th instant : their nuptials are soon to be celebrated.

Some Roman Catholic priest in this cantonment has made bold enough to write an anonymous letter stigmatising Free Masonry as an institution of Satan. This was done because one of his laity embraced the craft.

KURRACHEE, 16TH MAY.

TO-DAY's steamer takes away Mr. Max Melvill, our Judicial Commissioner, from us. No better official could have been selected to institute a searching enquiry into the ins and outs of the old Bombay Bank. During his temporary absence, and until the arrival of Mr. Raymond West, who has been appointed to act in his place, Major Widdicombe will officiate as Judicial Commissioner (taking charge of office to-day) ; Captain Grant as District Judge, Kurrachee ; Mr. Macpherson as Judge of Hydrabad ; and Mr. W. Foxton, B. A., an uncovenanted officer, as Judge of Shikarpoor. These constant changes cannot but be a nuoying to the gentlemen concerned as well as to suitors. Within the past four months Mr. Macpherson has been knocked about from pillar to post in a way sufficient to upset the equanimity of even a saint. First he was appointed Acting District Judge of Kurrachee. Then he was sent to the Small Cause Court ; he was scarcely there a month, and just while he was getting settled down and putting everything into proper train, in came an order, so to speak, transporting him to an outlandish place like Shikarpoor :—and *now* he is to go to Hydrabad ! The native community have a great objection to changes of this kind, for they argue—and very rightly too I think—that when a man is appointed a Judge in a certain place, he should be allowed to remain there to master the habits and customs of the people so that he may be better able to administer justice. Birds of passage, they consider, make very indifferent Judges, because they have no time to learn anything about the people they are among, and, as a matter of course, can take little interest in the work.

The Sessions closed this week, and out of the three cases tried there was but one conviction, viz., that of a man charged with criminal intimidation—he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. A short time ago an old rake of a dyer was apprehended for enticing two girls of tender ages into his house with what object you may easily imagine. The preliminary investigation has terminated and the man has been committed by the magistrate to stand his trial at the next Sessions. Cases of this nature have lately happened too often, and it is to be hoped it will be severely punished as a warning to others of his stamp. The Sessions at Tatta begin next Monday. There is only one case for trial there, viz., that of a man charged with an unnatural crime. The prosecution will be conducted by Mr. Singleton Rochfort, who is about the best lawyer we have in Sind, but who unfortunately is too independent for a non-regulation province like ours.

The liquidators of the Oriental Inland Steam Company at home have ordered the cancelment of the projected sale of their property here. The whole of the plant, &c., has now been attached by the Sind Courts, but the Agent for the Company will, I believe, speedily take steps to have further legal proceedings suspended, though on what ground I am not in a position to tell you at present. The engagement of Mr. G. H. Coates, the great Punjab contractor, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company, for the charter of their two vessels the 'Indus' and 'Gogra' to convey railway material to Mooltan has ceased, and the crews of the two boats have been discharged.

I have been very much amused at the extraordinary way in which the late Post Master at Kurrachee, Mr. V. Cabral, has been endeavouring to work the Poona papers for his self-glorification—unfortunately for him his former patron, Mr. Beauvais, has not failed to enlighten the local press as to the falsities his quondam subordinate has been indulging in, and Mr. Cabral I think richly deserves the crushing exposure which has been made. Mr. Beauvais never wrote to the Post Master General for his return to the Kurrachee office, nor did he ever say that he could not get on without him. The former head clerk, a Parsee, who is officiating as Post Master, is performing the work admirably and everything is going on as smoothly as before.

A murder was committed the other day at a place called Tank in the vicinity of the hills. The unfortunate victim, a man, was beheaded, and it is supposed that some of the Wuzzeerees, a plundering hill tribe, did the deed. The Deputy Commissioner of Dhera Ismail Khan, with his two assistants, and the Commissioner's personal assistant, left for Tank on the matter being reported, to investigate it, and it is to be hoped they will be able to trace the perpetrators.

## THE FALL OF MAGDALA.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER'S DESPATCH TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MAGDALA, APRIL 14.

RIGHT HON'BLE SIR,—I have the honour, in continuation of my despatch dated the 5th instant, to report for your information that it was necessary to halt on Dalanta until the 9th instant, to concentrate the force and to gain information regarding the state of affairs to my front and generally around me. The chiefs of Dalanta and Dacoont both visited me during that time ; and, principally through the personal exertions of Captain Speedy amongst the villages of Daoont, and the endeavours of M. Munzinger, considerable quantities of grain were brought into our camp.

On the 7th, I received a letter from Emam Ahmad, son of Masteeat, one of the rival queens of the Wollo Gallas. The influence of the Emam extends over thousands of predatory Mohammedan Horse, whose country lies around Magdala. He is the virtual chief of the subjects of Masteeat, though the latter's own authority is also great. Masteeat is the rival of Werkait, another Queen of the Gallas, whose nominal ascendancy is at present established through the assistance of Manilek, King of Shoa, though the majority of the Galla people support Masteeat. Information had reached me that Masteeat had very recently made friendly advances to Theodore, thinking this, no doubt, a good opportunity of enlisting his influence on our side against Werkait. Theodore is said to have accepted the presents she had sent him. Notwithstanding this alleged intrigue, the letter addressed to me by the Emam, her son, gave expression to feelings of the utmost detestation on the part of his family towards King Theodore. As it was very possible that Theodore might flee from Magdala, it seemed to me of importance to secure the co-operation of a tribe possessed of so much power as the Gallas, in preventing his escape. It was chiefly with this object that I had procured the appointment to the expedition of Meer Akbar Allee, of Hydrabad in the Deccan, whose services have been already referred to, and who, as a Sayad who has visited Mecca, was well adapted to attach the followers of Masteeat to our cause. He was despatched accordingly to Emam Ahmad, bearing a reply to the Emam's letter, together with a horse and other gifts. News of his interview with Emam Ahmad and Masteeat has not yet been received ; but the impression produced among the Gallas by his arrival among them has apparently been all that could be wished. There seems every reason to believe that Theodore's return to Magdala after his attempted flight, under circumstances which will be detailed farther on, was owing to the way in which the hills around the fortress were occupied by the Gallas.

On the 9th, I advanced towards the banks of the Bashilo, and encamped near the edge of the Dalanta plateau, from which could be seen, in the midst of a vast panorama of mountains and valleys two of the spurs,—namely Selassie and Fahla—of the mountain of which Magdala forms the third spur. Magdala itself was, from this position, concealed by Fahla and Selassie, and was distant about twelve miles from where we were. Heavy rain fell during the afternoon, and the night was very cold. On the following morning the first and second brigades proceeded to cross the Bashilo. The river lies at the bottom of a deep valley among the mountains. The descent is in some places very steep, and represents a fall of 3,900 feet, very unequally distributed, in 4½ miles. The bed of the river itself is broad and rocky, and a considerable and now muddy stream flows in it at present, reaching nearly to our horses' girths. The ascent on the opposite side was very difficult. Theodore had lately conveyed his guns across the valley, and had constructed a road which facilitated our passage. But the ascent was so severe that perhaps this day's march was more trying than any of the former ones to our troops.

No reply had been received from the King to my letter of the 3rd ; neither had we any means of conjecturing how he meant to receive us. Several copies of my letter had been sent to him but we had not learned if he had received any of them, though it has since been ascertained that a copy was placed in his hands on the day we were crossing the Bashilo, and had caused an outburst of anger at a servant of Queen Victoria having presumed to address him.

Before crossing the Bashilo, I had caused to be prepared a second letter, intending that it should be forwarded if occasion offered. As it proved, however, no opportunity of sending it occurred.

At four o'clock on the 10th instant, the head of the column, after traversing upwards of ten miles of mountain and valley, had reached the plateau of Affajo. The plateau looks down upon the Arogee plain, on the other side of which rises the mountain height of Fahla. This mountain has an elevation of about 1,000 feet above the spot which we had reached, and on its ridge the King had placed seven guns. It was not until shortly before these opened fire upon us that we were aware of their being in position there. Owing to the very great height from which the guns were fired, the first round shot fell near where the column had halted, and our position, though distant over 3,000 yards, was well within the extreme range of all the heavier guns. Shortly after the King's artillery had commenced to play upon us, large bodies of Abyssinians were seen descending the steep face of the mountain to attack us. Our assailants shewed so much bravery that it was believed at the time that Theodore was leading them in person. But this was not the case. The King himself remained on the height, directing the fire of his guns. Our shells, rockets and Snider rifles taught the enemy a lesson which will long be remembered in this country. Their loss is computed at seven hundred killed and twelve hundred wounded, including many chiefs of note.

It was nearly dark before the assailants were completely driven off, and the fire of their artillery silenced. A suitable position having been taken in the immediate vicinity, the first brigade bivouacked for the night on the ground, and the wounded were attended to. Our own loss amounted to only twenty wounded. The night passed without any alarm, the enemy, as afterwards appeared, having become paralysed by the blow which had been inflicted on them.

The next morning, Lieut. Prideaux and Mr. Flad appeared in my camp, on the part of King Theodore, from whom they delivered, verbally, the message that till yesterday he had thought himself the greatest man in the world, but had now found out that there were others stronger than he, and that he desired to be reconciled to our Government.

In conversation with Mr. Flad, several facts regarding current events were noted. The numbers of the enemy in the engagement of the day previous was estimated at between six and seven thousand. About three thousand of these were musketeers, armed chiefly with matchlocks ; and there were upwards of a thousand soldiers in addition who carried percussion muskets. There was no regular cavalry but the chiefs of the army were all mounted on horses or mules. The Europeans assert that the guns were served not by them but by Abyssinians. Theodore's favourite cannon, which he had named after himself, burst on the first discharge. The fire of the Rocket Battery had produced a powerful effect on the King's mind, and his impatience, after the battle was over, to avert the danger of a second attack by effecting a reconciliation with us, was great. He had displayed to the last the characteristic cruelty which prevents us from in any way regretting his fate. There is no room for doubt that about two hundred Abyssinian prisoners, in confinement for very trivial offences, were put to cruel deaths by his order the day before the battle. He had commenced the massacre with his own hands. The remains of the victims are still to be seen at the foot of the rock from which they were hurled.

Lieut. Prideaux and Mr. Flad, in conveying to me the King's message, came accompanied by the Dejaz Alamee, son-in-law of Theodore. I avoided entering into unnecessary conversation with his messengers, and sending any answer in writing.

In the course of the same day, Lieut. Prideaux and Mr. Flad returned to my camp with an unfavourable report of the way in which my reply had been received by the King, who, on understanding its purport had become enraged, and ordered his former messengers to carry back to me a document which he caused hastily to be written by his scribe and which, on opening I found to contain enclosed in it, in the same cover, my own letter of that morning, which the King had thus returned to me, he having conceived himself insulted, I am told, by my having presumed to address him at all. The Dejaz Alamee did not on this occasion accompany Lieutenant Prideaux. A translation of the paper sent me by the King will be forwarded hereafter : it was not in the form of a letter, because he believed it beneath his dignity to hold such correspondence with me ; neither was it sealed.

It was very trying, in the aspect presented at this particular juncture by our relations with the King, to persevere in the course which I had adopted, as the right one, since the lives of so many of our countrymen seemed to be endangered by that course. Nevertheless, I felt that I had no alternative, and therefore requested Lieutenant Prideaux and Mr. Flad to return to the King and say to him that I could receive no further communications from him until my demand of that morning had been complied with.

But, happily, the King's own mind had undergone a kind of reaction almost as soon as he had despatched Lieut. Prideaux with the paper referred to. He had recoiled from the possible consequences of his own act ; and, after an attempt to commit suicide with a pistol, which was prevented by his attendants, had sent off Mr. Mayer, one of the European prisoners, to announce to me that all the captives that we sought, were on their way to my camp. Lieut. Prideaux, who on returning to the King, met Mr. Mayer coming down the mountain with this most unexpected intelligence, and he and Mr. Flad, turning back with Mr. Mayer, again appeared at my tent, bearing the joyful news, but not charged with any message from the King, touching his own submission to Her Majesty. Soon after dark, Mr. Rassam himself arrived in camp, a free man, and with him, came Consul Cameron, Dr. Blanc, Rev. Mr. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal, Mr. Kerans and Pietro. These had all been liberated. They were escorted, on the part of the King, by Mr. Mayer, Mr. Waldenaier, Mr. Saalmuller, and Mr. Moritz, artisans, and by the Dejaz Alamee and Aito Samuel. It was not understood whether the German artisans abovenamed were expected by the King to return to him, or had been liberated also ; but I judged it better that they should return to Magdala the next morning until regularly discharged by Theodore.

Although matters had thus assumed a most hopeful aspect, yet there remained ground for anxiety. Mrs. Flad, whose Christian fortitude during all her trials had gained for her universal esteem, was still in the King's hands, and so were many other Europeans for whom we were bound to take thought. It was believed that they too had been liberated, and had been prevented only by illness or other causes not resting with the King, from proceeding to our camp. Still the uncertain and dangerous temper of Theodore was too well-known to admit of our thinking the life of any one safe while within his reach.

Early next morning I received by the hands of the King's scribe and Mr. Bendir, one of his German servants, an Amharic letter, which on being translated to me verbally by Mr. Rassam and Aito Samuel, the latter rendering it from the original into Arabic, and the former interpreting the Arabic again into English, was found to be an apology for the rude missive of the previous day. The King endeavoured to explain away the tone he had adopted in the letter, by informing me that it had been written after he had made up his mind to take away his life. He related how his attempt to carry out his design had failed ; but now he desired friendship, and was prepared to send down to us at once every European, along with an offering of a few oxen, as it was the Easter feast. My reply was conveyed verbally, because of my wish to avoid further correspondence with the King, whom I once more referred to my written communication of the day before. Mr. Rassam and others, however, acquired the impression that the cattle, mentioned in the letter, had been accepted by me, as they certainly would have been had the offering accompanied or signified His Majesty's acquiescence in the proposal of the previous day.

The Dejaz Alamee, who had spent the night in my camp, carried back to Theodorus my verbal message to his second letter ; and with the Dejaz went Aito Samuel, Mr Flad, and the four Germans, who had escorted down Mr Rassam's party the evening before. I did not think it necessary that Lieutenant Prideaux should return to Magdala on this occasion, because he was a member of Mr. Rassam's party, and therefore had been duly dismissed by the King.

Mr. Flad has reported as follows what took place when he and his companions reached the King's presence with my message on the morning alluded to. The Dejaz Alamee delivered my compliments to the King, my acknowledgment of the arrival in my camp of Mr. Rassam's party, and my reiterated demand that the remainder of the Europeans should be sent to me. Theodore at once replied—"Well, I give every one of them permission to leave Magdala." The King then asked whether, at the time when Mr. Flad and his companions had left my camp, his scribe and Mr. Bendir had arrived there with his letter. Aito Samuel replied "Yes, your letter was presented to the Commander-in-Chief and translated." The King enquired what answer had been given about the offered cattle. Samuel replied that I had signified my willingness to accept them. His Majesty then ordered a thousand oxen and five hundred sheep to be taken to my camp. When it was reported to me that the animals had arrived at one of the outlying piquets, I gave orders that they should not be admitted within my piquets, until His Majesty's full acceptance of my conditions of the previous day should enable me to receive them, or assume towards him any friendly bearing whatever.

In the course of that day (the day

stantly changing, and who think only of the immediate present. The consequence is, that it is no easy matter to secure for the respective bank parlours quorums of the thoroughly educated and trustworthy directors, such as may be got by hundreds for the Bank of England in the city of London.

42. This difficulty has in general been fairly met by the presence of the Government directors in the Presidency Banks, with the single exception of Bombay, to which notice has been drawn.

43. It is understood to be a simple matter of fact that the secretaries or managers of these banks would in difficult times be unable to stem the importunity of the commercial directors, were it not for the support afforded them by the official directors, nominated under the orders of Government, who are assumed to be unconnected with trade, and uninfluenced by speculation.

44. It is not too much to say that the very able secretary of the Bengal Bank was under great obligation to the Government directors in the tremendous strain of the fatal years which lately overwhelmed the commerce of England and of India.

45. A strange result of the last commercial crisis has been observed recently in England itself. Thus the public has lost confidence in the directors of the largest joint-stock companies. We hear of frequent appeal for the intervention and the supervision of Government. Although to listen to such an appeal in England would be contrary to the policy and to the usage of that country, it cannot be denied that much ground has been shown why it should not pass altogether unnoticed.

46. Of India it may be said that, owing to the character of the Anglo-Indian and native communities, the reasons for such an appeal have infinitely greater force in India than in England, while the usages and ideas of the former are all in favour of Government supervision of institutions having regard to the public convenience and expansion.

47. It has then been shown that the connection of the Government with the Presidency Banks, as a shareholder, is founded on large considerations of public credit, and not by any means with a view to the interests of existing shareholders; and, further, that the immediate Government interference in management is required, if Government would continue to use the the banks for the public functions now allotted to them.

48. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to go further in the proof of the expediency of adhering to existing arrangements. A word may,—however, be said in behalf of the shareholders.

49. They have subscribed their capital to these banks on the understanding that Government was the principal shareholders, and thereby afforded a quasi-guarantee to the banks. The latter have in consequence, for a length of time, restricted their business within the limits assigned by Government, and have been content to accept the regulations the Government might choose to affirm.

50. The question then arises, would it now be equitable to discontinue the connection which seriously affects the value of the property held by the shareholders in the banks, and on the faith of which connection that property was either subscribed or bought?

51. This question, as regards equity, does not seem to be touched by the misfortunes of the Bombay Bank; for it cannot be denied that those misfortunes would have been greatly mitigated, if not altogether averted, if the Government directors had done their duty as responsible servants to Government in 1864 and 1865, or if the Government of Bombay itself had rightly read the times, and impressed on the Government directors the necessity of severity and caution in the discharge of their duties.

52. We have then to consider whether, in addition to the considerations of public credit and security which have been stated, there would not be something like a breach of faith towards existing shareholders by a dissolution of the connection between the banks and the Government.

53. It would seem that an announcement that such dissolution would be deferred till the termination of a contract having regard to other things could hardly suffice to invalidate such a charge.

54. It is said that a bank which is entrusted with the care of the Treasury balances should be established on an adequate basis of capital and credit, wholly independent of Government.

55. But it has been shown that the formation of credit in this country depends at least as much on the patronage of Government as on any other circumstance, and that, as a consequence, capital will not flow in for the establishment of such an institution without Government measures insuring direct Government management.

56. Perhaps, then, it may be said that the statement which has been alluded to does not advance the consideration of the question before us; for so far from there being a probability of adequate credit and capital, independent of the Government connection, we are warranted in assuming that the exact opposite would ensure.

57. Thus, in the case of the projects now before Government with respect to fusion or reconstruction, it is understood by the public their success rests on the association of Government on the old terms.

58. It is clear that the Bank of Bengal has never contemplated the dissolution of the connection. In the case of Bombay, it was lately stated at the public meeting held in the city to consider the rival projects of fusion and reconstruction, that some of the distant shareholders had rendered their adhesion to reconstruction contingent on the maintenance of the connection with Government on the old terms, the inference being evident, that in such terms only could be realised in future the credit of the bank, and with it that of the community. This is, besides, clearly felt by the originators of the project of reconstruction as shown by their prospectus.

59. If the fusion of the banks takes place, it will not be the creation of a new bank, but, under certain conditions, the expansion of the Bank of Bengal to meet the wants of Bombay as well as those of Calcutta.

60. It cannot be said that the Bank of Bengal should lose the privileges and con consideration now enjoyed in conformity with the wishes of a majority of this Government, in order more effectually to meet the objects of Government as well as the exigencies of the public at large.

61. If, on the other hand, the reconstruction of the Bank of Bombay be preferred, putting aside the previous argument, it seems obvious that in the present circumstances of Bombay, any measure failing to afford the full support of Government would not impart the credit to the renovated institution necessary for the due undertaking of the State business, and becoming the bank of deposit for the Presidency.

62.—In short, it seems that, practically, there is no option whether fusion of the two banks or reconstruction of the Bombay Bank be determined on; that is to say, that the Government connection must be continued, unless Government be prepared to revert to its ancient system and discharge its treasury functions for itself.

63. In conclusion, it may be said that no plan has apparently been suggested according to which Government would be justified in entrusting its balances to the care of the Presidency Banks, when it ceases to have the connection of a shareholder.

64. On the cessation of that connection, Government would no longer have a right to name Government directors. Such directors sit in the respective parlours in virtue of the shares held by Government, and are thus in a position to guard the balances. It is believed that no system of inspection or audit would compensate for the loss of direction; for direction anticipates events, wards off misfortune, and looks to the immediate observance of rules. On the other hand, any system of inspection or audit affects past events, and whilst it may blame or correct misconduct, nevertheless steps in after the occurrence of misfortune or the breach of important rules. In short, it is powerless to check offenders till too late, and therefore to avert calamity.

(Signed) W. R. MANSFIELD.

2nd July, 1867.

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To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

SIMLA, 12th JULY, 1867.

SIR,—In continuation of our Despatch, No. 149, dated 24th June, 1867, we have the honour to submit a letter* from the Government of Bombay, reporting further proceedings regarding the proposed amalgamation of the Bank of Bombay with the Bank of Bengal.—We have, &c (signed) JOHN LAWRENCE; W. MANSFIELD: H. S. MAINE; G. N. TAYLOR; W. N. MASSEY; H. M. DURAND; G. U. YULE.

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From the Honourable M. J. M. SHAW STEWART, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st JULY, 1867.

SIR,—In reply to your letter, No. 594, of the 3rd ultimo, I am directed to forward copy of a letter (No. 2694), with its enclosure, from the secretary and treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, communicating the arrangement determined on by the directors.

2. The proposals for amalgamation set forth in that letter were laid before the meeting of the shareholders held on the 4th ultimo, on which date the following telegram was communicated to the secretary and treasurer:—

"In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, No. 2695, Government can enter into no engagements until it is ascertained that the project for reconstruction has been definitively abandoned."

* No. 738, dated 1st July, 1867, with enclosures.

3. The result of the meeting on the 4th June, and of a subsequent meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal, held in Calcutta, was reported to this Government in a letter from the secretary and treasurer, Bank of Bombay, No. 3007, of the 22nd ultimo, of which a copy is annexed.

4. I am also desired to forward copies of a letter from the secretary and treasurer, Bank of Bombay, (No. 2695), dated 29th May, asking Government to consent to certain subsidiary arrangements connected with the proposal to amalgamate the banks. Copies of my reply and of a further letter from the bank are also forwarded.

5. I am also desired to forward copy of my letter of this date, in reply to the communication from the bank referred to in the third and fourth paragraphs of this letter.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

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To the Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY, BOMBAY, 29TH MAY, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour, by desire of the directors of the bank, to forward the enclosed copy of proposals for the amalgamation of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay, and to state that they have received the unanimous approval of the Board, who will submit and recommend them to the favourable consideration of the shareholders at the general meeting convened for the 4th of June.

2. The directors are of opinion that, under existing circumstances, these proposals offer greater advantages to the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay than the terms proposed for the reconstruction of the bank.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. STUART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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To the Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY, BOMBAY, 22ND JUNE, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of Government, summary proceedings at a special general meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Bombay held on the 4th instant; also a report by the press of proceedings at a special general meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Bengal held at Calcutta on the 14th instant, by which you will observe that resolutions approving of the scheme for the amalgamation have been carried by the shareholders of the both banks.

2. With regard to the Bank of Bombay meeting, I am desired to state that it was called merely with the view of eliciting an expression of opinion on the part of the shareholders as to the proposed scheme for amalgamation, and the proposal having been approved of by the shareholders, the directors have called a general meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, to be held on the 12th August next, to pass the resolutions necessary to enable them to carry out the proposed scheme of amalgamation.

3. Referring to the communication published by the Government on 11th March last, that the Government of India would be prepared to consider favourably any proposals that might be mutually agreed upon between the two banks for the amalgamation, I am desired most respectfully to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to state, at his earliest convenience, for the information of the directors, whether the terms set forth in the enclosed paper (copy of which was forwarded to you in my letter No. 2694, of the 29th ultimo) are with the approval of Government, or whether any modifications are considered desirable.

4. The directors are advised that it may be necessary to apply for special legislative enactment; it is, therefore, of importance that they should be favoured with the views of Government at an early date.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. STUART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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*The two letters which follow were amongst the (appendices to the above.)*

To F. S. CHAPMAN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY, BOMBAY, 16TH APRIL, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour, by desire of the directors of the bank, to state, that at a meeting of shareholders held to-day for the purpose of electing a director, the correspondence with the Bank of Bengal regarding the proposed terms for the amalgamation of the two banks was duly submitted to the meeting, with the view of eliciting the expression of their views on the subject.

2. The terms proposed appear not to meet with the cordial support of a large section of the commercial public, and an opinion seemed to be entertained that the present shareholders should be invited to make an effort to subscribe a sufficient amount of new capital, not less than 50 lakhs of rupees, to reconstruct the present bank, rather than accept the terms now offered for the amalgamation with the Bank of Bengal.

3. Before taking such a measure into consideration, the directors are anxious to obtain some assurance that, in the event of their being able to raise 50 lakhs, which they consider sufficient amount of capital to commence with, towards the formation of a new bank, the business of Government would be continued after the expiration of the agreement in March next.

4. Should Government be of opinion that the amount of paid-up capital in the new bank should exceed 50 lakhs, the directors would be glad to have some idea of the amount which, in the opinion of Government, would justify a renewal of the agreement.

5. On the realisation of the assets of the present bank, a further sum of 50 lakhs would be called up, giving a total capital of one crore of rupees for the new bank.

6. The directors believe, from the opinions expressed to-day, that in the event of an assurance of this kind being given by Government, the shareholders in Bombay would use every effort to raise the requisite amount of capital rather than amalgamate with the bank of Bengal.

7. As the Secretary to the Bank of Bengal is now on his way to Bombay, to consult with the directors of the Bank, it is of the utmost importance that an early reply should be given, and I am therefore directed most respectfully to request that Government will be pleased to give the subject immediate attention, and favour me with their views at their earliest convenience.—I have, &c.

(signed) JOHN STUART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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To JOHN STUART, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18TH MAY, 1867.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 576, of the 16th ultimo, and in reply to request that you will communicate the following reply to the joint committee of directors and shareholders of the Bank of Bombay.

2. There is every disposition on the part of the Government of India and this Government to give the directors and shareholders an opportunity of resuscitating the Bombay Bank, provided the necessary amount of capital can be subscribed and made available; and if what is considered necessary can be done by the directors, the old arrangements regarding the cash balances will be maintained, provided the Secretary of State concurs.

3. But I am desired to state that the Government of India do not consider that 50 lakhs of rupees will suffice, and are of opinion that the present assets of the bank, so far as they are at present informed, are of so uncertain a charater, and may take so long a time to realise, that no dependence can be placed on them to make good any considerable portion of the capital of the new bank.

4. The Government of India are therefore of opinion that, as an adequate basis for the reconstruction of the bank, it would be requisite that there should be subscribed and paid up a capital of one million—50 lakhs to be paid up on the 1st of August, and 50 lakhs in March next, when the present agreement expires.

5. I am further to observe that it will be necessary to establish an efficient control over the management of the new bank.—I have, &c.,

(signed) H. E. JACOMB,
For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

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To the Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department, Bombay.

SIR,—In the subsidiary conditions for the transfer of the business of the Bank of Bombay, to the Bank of Bengal, or the Incorporated Bank, there was the following:—

"Advances to the Bank of Bombay.

2. "Subject to approval of the securities, and provided it is competent to the Bank of Bengal under its existing charter, the directors undertake to advance to the Bank of Bombay, in liquidation, a sum not exceeding 17 lakhs of rupees. With this object in view, the directors of the Bank of Bombay will submit for Mr. Dickson's examination such documents as they may desire to endorse, or otherwise make over, as collateral security for the loan above mentioned.

3. "In the event of such security not proving satisfactory, the directors of the Bank of Bengal undertake to place at the disposal of Government a corresponding sum, for the purposes of liquidation of the Bank of Bombay, and for such period as they may desire, at the minimum rate of interest charged by the bank on loans on Government paper, leaving the directors of the Bank of Bombay to make such subsidiary arrangement with Government as may be deemed necessary."

4. Mr. Dickson has examined the list of securities which the Bank of Bombay can offer; but although they represent ample security for more than the amount to be borrowed, yet they are not of such a nature as, under the charter of the Bank of Bengal, the bank could accept.

5. The directors would therefore solicit that Government should agree, pending the realization of a sufficient amount of assets, not to call up from the Bank of Bombay their reserve of 40 lakhs. If, at any time during the currency of this liability, Government required the money, the Bank of Bengal to advance it to Government; Government would be secured by the whole assets of the Bank of Bombay, and the Bank of Bombay would pay the interest on the advance, subject to the conditions of the agreement.

6. This would leave (after allowing, say eight lakhs as the value of the premises at Bombay and Kurrachee) only about 17 lakhs, of the 65, to deal with; and this sum would also be advanced, if necessary, by the Bank of Bengal, on a guarantee from Government, who would be secured by a preferential lien over the assets of the Bank; and the total advances made by Government, to assist in the liquidation of the Bank of Bombay, would be repaid before any portion of the capital could be returned to the shareholders.—I have &c.,

(Signed) J. STUART,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, Bombay, 29th May, 1867.

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To the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3RD JUNE, 1867.

SIR,—I am directed, by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to request, with reference to your letter, No. 2695, of the 29th ultimo, that you will have the goodness to forward a list of the securities offered to, and declined by, the Bank of Bengal.

2. I am also desired to ask for a memorandum of the present state of the bank's loans and credits, showing the amount of those past due, and the dates at which the others will fall due.—I have, &c.,

(signed) M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

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To the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department, Bombay.

SIR,—In reply to your letter, No. 650, dated 3rd instant, I am directed to enclose a list, marked (A), of the securities offered to the Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, valued at 22,69,325 rupees.

2. You will observe that some of the properties have been sold for 6,29,726 rupees, and the conveyances are now being prepared for signature. As soon as this is done the balance of the purchase money, 4,45,545 rupees, will be paid.

3. I also enclose a memorandum, marked B, showing the present state of the bank's loans, credits, and bills current, and the dates at which they will become due, distinguishing those past due, as under:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Due in June | 20,68,444 |
| Due in July | 7,85,277 |
| Due in August | 5,21,314 |
| Bank's premises, Bombay and Kurrachee | 10,75,977 |
| Total current | 44,51,012 |
| Past due | 1,51,84,325 |
| Total Investments | Rs. 1,96,35,37 |

I have &c.,
(Signed) J. STUART,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 13th June 1867.

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(A.)

Property and other Securities on hand.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Chumar Baugh, Parell, per valuation attached | 1,41,280 |
| Parell Hill - - - - ditto - | 25,000 |
| Lockaby Hall - - - - ditto - | 60,000 |
| Foras Land, 1,26,000 yards at, say 4 annas per yard | 31,500 |
| Jewels, say | 5,00,000 |
| Promissory Note of Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, secured by mortgage of steamers "Tilly," "Lord Clyde," Lord Elphinstone," "Sir Bartle Frere," and bark "Hereford-shire" (will be paid off within two months) | 8,00,000 |
| Roger's Propertyat Syculla, sold in 1864 for 17 lakhs; valued to Asiatic Bank, who advanced on it 8½ lakhs, now worth, say | 5,00,000 |
| Jevajee Manockjee, Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, and Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy's debt to the Asiatic Bank, assigned to Bank, fully secured by property, and will be paid off within six months. | 2,65,000 |
| To be realised from properties sold, as per separate Statement - - - - - | 4,45,545 |
| Total - - -Rs- | 22,69,325 |

J. STUART,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.

Properties sold, Earnest Money Paid, Balances to be Paid on Completion of Conveyance now in course of preparation.

| | Sold for. | Deposit. | Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Dhackjee Chawl - - - - | 5,00,000 | 50,000 | 1,50,000 |
| Veterinary and Livery Stable Company's premises | 45,000 | 11,250 | 33,750 |
| Hunter's Bungalow, Malabar Hill - | 35,000 | 8,750 | 26,250 |
| McCulloch's ditto ditto - | 60,000 | 50,000 | 10,000 |
| J. Umiashankar's house Grand Portuguese Street - - - - | 31,000 | .... | 31,000 |
| Byramjee Manockjee Wadia, two houses in Colaba - - - | 15,500 | 3,875 | 11,625 |
| One-fourth share in Coorla Property - | 75,000 | 18,750 | 56,250 |
| Mistoogna Property - - - | 56,000 | 14,000 | 42,000 |
| Unjeer Bagh, Mazagon - - | 60,000 | 15,000 | 45,000 |
| Zoolum ditto ditto - - | 18,000 | 4,000 | 14,000 |
| Hurry Govind Walkeur's house in Girgaum - - - - - | 35,000 | 7,500 | 28,500 |
| Ditto Ditto Ditto Sion - | 4,226 | 1,056 | 3,170 |
| Total - -Rs. | 6,29,726 | 1,85,181 | 4,45,545 |

To the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st JULY, 1867.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2858, dated the 12th, and No. 3007, dated the 22nd ultimo, and to reply as follows:—

2. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has already informed you, in reply to your letter of the 29th May (No. 2695), that this Government could enter into no engagement until it is ascertained that the project for reconstitution has been definitely abandoned; and, looking to the result of the meeting of the 4th ultimo which has to be confirmed by the shareholders on the 12th August, he considers it premature to give a guarantee which would only be required to meet an advance made by the Bank of Bengal on the ground of amalgamation having been arranged between the two institutions.

3. For the same reason His Excellency the Governor in Council feels himself precluded from expressing either approval or disapproval of the terms of amalgamation reported by you.

4. With reference, however, to the stipulation contained in the paper, marked Appendix (A), enclosed in your letter of the 22nd ultimo, that the proposal for the amalgamation of the banks should be subject to the concession by Government of certain privileges contemplated in the plan for the formation of a new bank, I am directed to observe that Government has hitherto given no opinion as to the propriety of any such concessions in the event of the formation of a new bank, and it by no means follows that it would be thought expedient to extend to an amalgamated bank concessions which might be necessary in the case of the reconstruction of the existing bank.—I have, &c., (signed) M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

*(To be Continued).*

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## BANKS.

### AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| CALCUTTA..... | BOMBAY..... |
| MADRAS..... | KURRACHEE ... |
| AGRA ..... | LAHORE..... |

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1 11/16 per Rupee

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | do. | 1/11½ " |
| 3 | do. | 1/11 9/16 " |
| 2 | do. | 1/11¼ " |
| 1 | do. | 1/11 7/16 " |
| On demand | | 1/11⅜ " |
| On Scotland | | 1/11⅛ " |

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

*Interest.*

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 2 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Do. | 6 | do. 4 |
| Do. | 12 | do. 5 |

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 25th May 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

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### THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,325.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—C. CAREY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

*London Bankers*—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | on | at 1s. 11d. per Rupee. |
| 4 do. | on | at 1s. 11⅛ d. " |
| 3 do. | on | at 1s. 11 119/32 d. " |
| 2 do. | on | at 1s. 11¼. " |
| 1 do. | on | at 1s. 11 1/32d. " |
| On demand | on | at 1s. 11 3/32d. " |
| On Scotland and Ireland | on | at 1s. 11 5/16d. " |

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... at 1s. 11 1/4 d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subject to 3 | months' notice of withdrawal | 3 per cent. per annum. |
| 6 | ditto | 4 do. |
| 12 | ditto | 6 do. |

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

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## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

---

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, from Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES' BORDEAUX.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| COGNAC | Extra fine quality | Rs. 58 | per dozen. |
| | Superior do. | " 32 | " |
| | No. 1 | " 25 | " |
| | " 2 | " 18 | " |
| | Aux Armes | " 14 | " |
| | Au bouquet | " 12 | " |
| | | *quarts* | *pints.* |
| CLARET | Medoc | Rs. 10 | 12 |
| | St. Julien | " 12 | 14 |
| | Larose | " 16 | 18 |
| | Chateau Leoville | " 24 | 26 |
| | Chateau Lafite | " 30 | 32 |
| SAUTERNE | Haut | 13 | 15 |

BELL, VENTZ & LUCIUS,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Brandenburg Freres.

---

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine Pale Sherry in 3 do. | dox. cases | qts. Rs. 29 | 27 per doz. " |
| Superior Port in 3 & 2 | dox. cases | qts. Rs. | 27 " |
| " | 2 " | pts. | 14 " |
| Old Tom | | Rs. 20 | " |
| Brandy | 1 " | " 32 | " |
| Whiskey | | " 15 | " |

30th April 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

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FOR SALE.—We have just received a large consignment of STONE'S BOTTLED PORTER, of best quality, by J. & R. TENNENT, XXX., per ship "*City of Vienna*":—

Quarts.....Rs. 6 per Dozen.
Pints..... " 3½ "
N. V. CURRANES and Co.
5 Church Gate Street.

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FOR SALE, Grey's Fine Old SCOTCH WHISKEY,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine Pale Sherry, | Quarts, | Rs. 18 | per doz. |
| Pale Sherry, | Quarts, | " 24 | " |
| Fine Burgundy, | Quarts, | " 15 | " |
| Fine Pale Brandy, | Quarts, | " 27 | " |
| Orange Bitters, | Quarts, | " 15 | " |

At J. A. BROWN & Co.,
15th May 1863. 1, Deane Lane.

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FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLARET. | Medoc.....quarts at Rs. | 12 | per dozen. |
| | .....pints at " | 7½ | " |
| | St. Laurent .....quarts at " | 18 | " |
| | Chateau Beitasse " at " | 25 | " |
| BR NDY. | Cognac tres vieux .....at " | 25 | " |
| | " " Champagne at " | 35 | " |

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK. | Schwarzberg .....quarts at Rs. | 30 | p. doz |
| | .....pints at " | 16 | " |
| | Imperial .....quarts at " | 32 | " |
| | .....pints at " | 17 | " |
| | Die Perle des Rheins quarts at " | 35 | " |
| | Moselle.....,, at " | 24 | " |
| | ,, .....pints at " | 13 | " |
| | Johannisberg .....quarts at " | 33 | " |

GADDUM & Co.

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## INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
*Established* 1838.

*For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.*

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
*And Agencies throughout Europe and India.*
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.
Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
*Local Board of Management.*

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
*Medical Officer*—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Hours; 10 to 11 A. M.
*Solicitors*—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
*Agents*— " EWART, LATHAM & CO.
*City Agent*—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
*Bankers*—THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
*Secretary*—D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Premptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

| Age. | Civil. Half-yearly. | | | Civil. Monthly. | | | Military. Half-yearly. | | | Military. Monthly. | | | Age. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | Rs. | as. | p. | |
| 20 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| 30 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 30 |
| 40 | 22 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 23 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 40 |
| 50 | 29 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 30 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 50 |
| 60 | 41 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 42 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 60 |

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

| Age. | Civil. 1 yr. | 3 yrs. | 5 yrs. | 7 yrs. | Military. 1 yr. | 3 yrs. | 5 yrs. | 7 yrs. | Age. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 25 |
| 35 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 35 |
| 45 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 45 |
| 55 | 53 | 55 | 56 | 51 | 54 | 56 | 57 | 59 | 55 |

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

*Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.*

*For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to*

D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

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THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

*Chairman*—Bernard Hall, Esq.
*Deputy Chairmen*—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Bateson, Esq. | William Hickman, Esq. |
| John Bingham, Esq. | George B. Kerferd, Esq. |
| William Bottomley, Esq. | Peter Maxwell, Esq. |
| T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq. | Peter M'Lagan, Esq. |
| Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. | John T. Pagan, Esq. |
| Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. | John Sharp, Esq. |
| Henry Duckworth, Esq. | J. B. Thomson, Esq. |
| Andrew Galbraith, Esq. | C. J. Thomas, Esq. |
| William Forbes, Esq. | H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. |
| Charlton B. Hall, Esq. | Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. |

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Account tants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fire premiums 1862 | 300,690 | 15 | 11 |
| Do. 1863 | 341,668 | 3 | 2 |
| Do. 1864 | 406,408 | 13 | 10 |
| Showing an increase over 1863 of..... | 64,735 | 10 | |

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

*LIFE BRANCH.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Life Premiums for 1860 ..... | 73,150 | 18 | 6 |
| Do. 1862 ..... | 105,703 | 1 | 11 |
| Do. 1864 ..... | 152,159 | 2 | 0 |

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residens in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

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THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

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## INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

*With which is now united*

THE COLONI